

At a time like this
the public is entitled
to a **reign of terror**.

Clara Belle McDonald Behind the Bars
for Forgery.

A charge of having forged against himself—
Twenty-four years' sentence—
During daylight robbery at San
Diego—
Clara Belle McDonald.

By Telegram to The Times.
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—[Special.]
The trial of Clara Belle McDonald for
forgery, which began yesterday at 10
o'clock, was continued until 10
o'clock, when the jury retired to
deliberate.

Application for the appointment of a
commissioner to take testimony out of the
State in the case of Nicola Pavlovlch has
been denied by Judge Toohy. Pavlovlch is
the Greek who stabbed to death Henry
Mott, confessed defaulter to show that he is a
deserving companion in the County Jail and his
seemingly innocent.

A motion to set aside the indictments
against Martin Kelley and thirteen others
for alleged frauds in the street department
some three years ago, came up before Judge
Sullivan today. The only witness examined
was O. H. Bibb, secretary of the
Grand Jury which found the indictments.
He was questioned at length by David
Lunderback, attorney for Kelley, and cross-
examined by Assistant District Attorney
Graves as to the course of procedure before
the jury in the cases. Further hearing was
continued until December 2d.

SAN DIEGO.
A Lady Robbed—Katy Matter.
SAN DIEGO, Nov. 12.—[Special.] Mrs.
Gilmartin, a school teacher, was robbed of
\$25 in bank bills on Fifth street today.
The thief abstracted the money from her
satchel while Mrs. Gilmartin was standing
on the sidewalk for a moment conversing
with Principal Davis, of the public school.
There is no clue to the thief.

A REBIRTH CASE.
United States Deputy Marshal Dunlap of
Los Angeles arrived here this morning to
take charge of Ah Yung, the Chinese
seaman arrested for desertion from the
British bark Duane, in this port, and to
accompany him to Los Angeles for trial
before United States Commissioner Van
Dyke for violation of the Chinese Restriction
Act.

IMPORTANT RAILWAY PROJECT.
It is stated on good authority today that
the Southern Pacific is interested in the
San Diego and Cuyama Railroad, to be
built from this city to the Julian mining
district, sixty miles northeast. A well-
informed engineer said to a reporter that
the line would be continued from a point
near Julian to Los Angeles, on the Southern
Pacific line. The Cuyama Company has
bought land and a water franchise on the bay
at the foot of Ninth street for \$50,000, which
your correspondent is reliably informed
will undoubtedly be acquired by the Southern
Pacific Railroad.

The freight and passenger business of the
Santa Fe here has been the most
capacious and is rapidly increasing.

SMUGGLING CIGARS.
SAN DIEGO, Nov. 12.—[By the Asso-
ciated Press.] This afternoon Deputy
Marshal Thomas Willard searched the room
of James Condon, second mate of the Carlos
Pacheco, and found a quantity of cigars
which had been smuggled. Condon is reported
to have been arrested last evening, but he will be arrested
on the return of the boat.

NOTES.
The city trustees at the next meeting will
be asked to set aside forty or fifty acres
of the large city park for horticultural and
agricultural grounds.
A large real estate transaction was
re-closed today. One of the largest, in fact,
ever known in the county. It was the sale
of 800 acres of land on Point Loma by F. S.
Jennings, J. H. Clippin and others to the
Point Loma Land Grant Company.
The consideration was \$638,000.
The legality of the issue of \$75,000 in
county bonds, voted to repair county roads,
has been questioned by a certain number
of San Francisco, to whom the matter had
been submitted by a client who proposed
taking them for investment.

SAN FRANCISCO.
Mrs. McDonald Arrested—Dimmick
Formally Charged with Murder.
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—[By the Asso-
ciated Press.] Complaints were filed this
morning charging Mrs. Clara Belle McDonald
with forging the signatures of her
father-in-law, R. F. McDonald, to a cer-
tificate of Central Pacific stock. Bail was
fixed at \$15,000, which she failed to secure,
and she was taken into custody.

DIMMICK CHARGED WITH MURDER.
Capt. Loes, of the detective force, this
morning presented an affidavit in Judge
Lawler's court charging John A. Dimmick
with the murder of Henry Bonney, and
Dimmick's application for a writ of habeas
corpus was denied.

MORROW'S CASE.
The hearing on application for a change
of venue in the case of Robert F. Morrow
was continued by Judge Sullivan today
until Monday.

HEAVY SENTENCE.
Judge Toohy today sentenced George
Rodgers and George Maraballo, convicted
of assaulting the proprietor of a saloon,
and robbing the till of \$50, to twenty-four
years imprisonment.

NOTES.
The steamer Nicaragua of the Del Campo
line, sailed this afternoon for Panama and
way ports.

Judge Coffey today signed a decree di-
viding the estate of Peter Donahue among
Mrs. Annie Donahue, James M. Donahue
and Mrs. Mary von Schneider.

Lewis Morrison, the actor, has offered a
gold medal for the best batting average
made by any member of the California
Base-ball League this season.

Four sailors filed a libel against the
steamer Nicaragua today for \$35 wages,
which they alleged, the captain refused to
pay.

PETE OLSEN AGAIN.
This time his alleged capture is
effected in Oregon.

PORTLAND (Or.), Nov. 12.—[By the Asso-
ciated Press.] News is just received from
Moscow that a man has been arrested
there who is believed to be the veritable
Pete Olsen. He gave the name of Ole John-
son when arrested. He was working in a
warehouse at the time he was arrested. In
particular the man answers the descrip-
tion of Olsen. He will be held pending
the arrival of a requisition from the
Governor of California, or until it is shown
conclusively that the man apprehended is
not the fugitive murderer.

Food for Flames.
NEVADA, Nov. 12.—A destructive fire
occurred in the town of North Bloomfield,
twelve miles from here, today. The total
loss is estimated at \$50,000. The full
amount of insurance is not yet known.
The fire started in the general merchandise

**The Noted Duluth Bank Rob-
ber Captured.**

Clara Louise Kellogg Will Now Warble
to a Husband.

Lamar Explains His Tilt with Com-
missioner Sparks.

Mrs. Clara Stevens, the Noted Society Dame
of Gotham, Visiting in a First-class Steam-
er—Another Appeal for Aid for
Ireland—Etc.

By Telegram to The Times.
CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—[By the Associated
Press.] Pinkerton's detectives today ar-
rested a young man named F. F. Bickwell
for the theft of \$24,500 from the Union Na-
tional Bank of Duluth, Minn. This
robbery, which he is believed to have com-
mitted about September 16th last, was a
most mysterious affair, as it occurred
while the cashier was at his desk. The de-
tectives shadowed the employee of the bank
after the robbery, and soon discovered
young Bickwell acting mysteriously. A
short time ago he resigned, saying that he
was going to Portland, Me., his home. The
detectives watched him. He took a very
wandering route, and only got as far as
Chicago yesterday. When arrested he con-
fessed the crime, and gave up all of the
money except \$150, which he had spent.

The robbery was committed in a unique
way. Bickwell had noticed that the cashier
frequently read a paper during the dull
times in the day, and always held it in
front of his face. Bickwell watched his
chance, and on the day of the robbery
slipped into the vault and took out five
packages of currency and soon after went
to dinner, carrying them in his overcoat
carelessly slung over his arm. He secreted
and kept the money in a hiding place until
he was ready to start East. The detectives
were watching him, and followed him
every part of the way until his arrest.

WASHINGTON.
Lamar Explains His Tilt with Com-
missioner Sparks.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—[By the Asso-
ciated Press.] Secretary Lamar, during an
interview with an Associated Press reporter
today, said that, in view of the published
statement that his letter to Commissioner
Sparks had been submitted to and approved
by the President before it was sent to the
commissioner, he wished to say that neither
the President nor any member of his
Cabinet, and, indeed, no one outside of his
own office, so far as he knew, had any
knowledge whatever of the receipt of the
Commissioner's letter, or his reply thereto,
until it was delivered to the President last
evening.

COMPLAINT AGAINST UNION PACIFIC.
The Interstate Commerce Commission has
received a complaint from the Union Pacific
Railroad Company, having received con-
signments of sugar at San Francisco for
Lincoln, Neb., that the Union Pacific Rail-
road Company, having received con-
signments of sugar at San Francisco for
Lincoln, Neb., that the Union Pacific Rail-
road Company, having received con-

ARMY CHANGES.
Lieut.-Col. Charles A. Reynolds, a deputy
quartermaster-general, was today
placed on the retired list on his own
application, after thirty years' service. His
replacement will promote Maj. George H.
Dandy to be lieutenant-colonel, and Capt.
John A. Dimmick to be major.

HIGHLY SENSATIONAL.
Mrs. Stevens Pictured as Intemper-
ate, Violent and Abusive.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—[By the Associated
Press.] The executors of the Park-Stevens
estate have answered the charges of mis-
management and of abuse of herself pre-
ferred against them by Mrs. Stevens, widow
of deceased, by an emphatic denial. They
deny everything Mrs. Stevens has said
against them. They claim the irregularities
have been on her side, and she has
managed and disposed of the portions
of the estate without consulting them or
making returns to them. The answer goes
on to say that "it is further alleged that
any temporary irregularities in the man-
agement of the estate were due to the in-
terference with the petitioners which may
at any time have existed is not
attributable to the respondents, or
owing to anything which they have done
or done, but it is owing to the intemperate,
violent and abusive language in which
petitioner is in the habit of conducting her-
self."

ANOTHER APPEAL.
President Fitzgerald Again Calls for
Aid for Ireland.

LINCOLN (Neb.), Nov. 12.—[By the Asso-
ciated Press.] John Fitzgerald, president
of the Irish National League of America,
has issued a special call supplementary to
that recently issued by Treasurer O'Reilly
of Detroit. President Fitzgerald's call is
addressed to the working class of Irish in
America for a generous effort in aid of the
Irish famine. In this call, Mr. Fitzgerald
says: "If it were England that cried aloud
for the assistance of her exiled sons, would
thirty days 1000 Englishmen could be found
in America who would not hesitate to sub-
scribe \$1000 each to the relief of the Irish
and Irish Americans who could do the
same, and Ireland on her knees and in
chains beg for that financial aid, without
which she must die."

Close of the Farmers' Congress.
CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—The Farmers' Con-
gress adjourned today to meet next year in
Topeka, Kan. R. F. Kolb of Alabama
was elected President for the next two
years. Col. F. E. Parsons, of Madison,
Wis., secretary. The majority report of
the Committee on Resolutions in favor of in-
creasing tariff on wool was adopted. Among
the resolutions referred to the committee
was one looking to the refunding to the
negatives of the South of the millions of dollars
collected as cotton tax in the early years of
reconstruction.

Another Dynamite Bomb.
MINNEAPOLIS (Minn.), Nov. 12.—A dy-
namite bomb was picked up by a night
watchman on Fourth street this morning.
It was of gas pipe, one foot in length. At
one end was a fuse, which had evidently
been lighted.

Base-Ball Club in Litigation.
BOSTON, Nov. 12.—A majority of stock-
holders of the Boston Base-ball Associa-
tion have embodied their various grounds
of complaint against the directors in a bill
of equity, which was filed in the Supreme
Court today. An account of money re-
ceived is asked for, and it is also sought to
have the action of the directors in regard to
the forfeiture and sale of certain shares of
stock reversed by the court.

Handsome Gifts to a City.
BOSTON, Nov. 12.—Fred H. Bliss, of Cal-
ifornia, formerly of Cambridge, has offered
to build and present to the city of Cam-
bridge a new city hall, one industrial school
and to give a site for a high school for boys.

Clara Louise Kellogg Married.
INDIANAPOLIS (Ind.), Nov. 12.—The
Journal correspondent at Elkhart, Ind.,
says Clara Louise Kellogg and Karl
Strunkewich were secretly married there
Wednesday night.

Union Pacific's New Fast Train.
CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Fast trains on the
Union Pacific, which will shorten up the
time between Council Bluffs and San Fran-
cisco sixteen hours, will commence running
today, leaving Council Bluffs at 7:30 p.m.
and arriving at San Francisco on the third
day after at 7 p.m.

Shipwreck Feared.
QUEBEC, Nov. 12.—It is feared here that
the steamer Montmagny, plying between
this port and St. Thomas, has been lost, as
nothing has been heard of her since leaving
port. It is supposed that the steamer,
which carried a large number of passen-
gers, went down in the terrible storm of
yesterday.

SEASON'S SPORTS.
Last Day of the Blood-Horse Races
—Volante Wins at Kansas City
—The Pioneers Again
Victorious.

By Telegram to The Times.
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—[By the Asso-
ciated Press.] The last day's meeting of
the Pacific Coast Blood-horse Association
opened with weather and track fine, and an
attendance the largest of the season.
First race, one mile, five starters—Etha W.
Donahue second, Black Pilot third. Time,
1:45 1/2.
Three-quarters of a mile, seven starters—
Kenney won, Grover Cleveland second,
Lizzie Dunbar third. Time, 1:15 1/2.
Seven-eighths of a mile, for 3-year-olds,
three starters—Snowdrop won, Welcome
second, Carmen third. Time, 1:30 1/2.
For gentlemen riders, three-quarter-mile
dash, three starters—Etha W. Donahue
won, Elwood (Capt. John) second.
Time, 1:18 1/2.
Two miles, four starters—Narcissa won,
Adeline second, Laura Gardner third.
Time, 3:30.
Last race, one and one-eighth miles,
handicap, eight starters—Snowdrop won,
Rebecca second, Edwille third. Time,
1:35.
RACES AT WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Weather clear
and cold; track slow.
First race, three-quarters of a mile, five
starters—Vison Colt won, Umpire second,
Joe Lee third. Time, 1:18.
Second race, one and one-half miles, nine
starters—Royal Arch won, Princess second,
Etha W. Donahue third. Time, 1:51 1/2.
Third race, one and one-half miles, six starters—
Bessie won, June second, King of Norfolk
third. Time, 1:53.
Three-quarters of a mile, nine starters—
Bronzette won, Beltinger second, Mellicie
Van third. Time, 1:18.
Last race, half mile, eight starters—Car-
line won, Little Willie second, Little Willie
third. Time, 0:53 1/2.

AT THE BAY DISTRICT.
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—At Bay Dis-
trict Friday's unfinished races were trot-
ted off. In the pacing race Russian Boy and
Some Time won for the deciding heat and
Russian Boy won the race.
The gentlemen drivers' race was won by
Willie S., driven by Tom Williams. Best
time, 2:24.
The last race, 2:25 class, was won by Pal-
atina. Best time, 2:28 1/2.

VOLANTE AGAIN WINNER.
KANSAS CITY, Nov. 12.—Six furlongs—
Ten Times won, Camillo second, Break-
down third. Time, 1:15 1/2.
One mile—Pearl Jennings won, Jack
Brown second, Freeman third. Time, 1:46.
Half mile—Florinda won, Woodcraft
second, Hindoo Rose third. Time, 2:29 1/2.
Six furlongs, heats—Volante won both
heats, Col. Owens second, Carey third.
Best time, 1:16.
One mile and seventy yards—Sour Mash
won, Phil Lee second, Alarm third. Time,
1:49 1/2.

Base-Ball.
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—The Pioneers
outbatted the Greenhood & Morans this
afternoon, making a total of thirteen safe
hits to the Greenhood & Morans' eight.
The game was played in left field for the
club. The game was a good one.
Score: Pioneers, 9; Greenhood & Morans, 4.

Enterprising San Luis Obispo.
SAN LUIS OBISPO, Nov. 12.—At a mass
meeting of citizens today, a committee was
appointed to carry into effect the proposi-
tion of raising \$300,000 to build bridges and im-
prove roads. Three thousand dollars will
be raised to send a delegate to Washington
to ask an appropriation for a breakwater at
Port Harford.

The North Adams Anarchists.
NORTH ADAMS (Mass.), Nov. 12.—The
Anarchists held a party last night in
celebration of the funeral of Chicago.
If they attempt to fly the American flag at
half-mast they will probably be bloodied.
The police are watching them, and will have
assistance from Pittsfield if necessary.

The Graham Faction Again.
TUCSON (Ariz.), Nov. 12.—The Star's
Globe special says: A party just in from
Payson confirms the killing of Rose by
masked men recently. He was struck by
eleven bullets. It is supposed that he was
killed by members of the Graham faction
because of his defection.

An Unlucky Fair Association.
NEVADA, Nov. 12.—The foreclosure of a
mortgage for \$6000 with decrees of sale and
judgment for costs was today ordered by
the Superior Court against the Fair Asso-
ciation of the Seventeenth district. The
decrees are in favor of Edwin Willey.

The Dominion Railway War.
ST. PAUL (Minn.), Nov. 12.—A Pioneer
Press Winnipeg correspondent says: Judge
Kellam delivered judgment this morning
granting the injunction asked by the Do-
minion Government against the building of
the Red River Valley Railroad.

The Atchison's Annual Report.
NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The annual report
of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Rail-
way Company shows that during the past
year \$140,965 was expended for construc-
tion of the road, and carried 1,449,701
passengers during the year.

Forestry Stations.
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—The State
Board of Forestry today decided to accept
the tender of two large tracts, to be used
as experimental stations, one at Pasadena
and the other near Santa Monica.

Reception to Gen. Miles.
TUCSON (Ariz.), Nov. 12.—Gen. Miles
and party were given a reception at Ft.
Lowell last night by the cavalry officers.
A large party went out from Tucson and
will return tomorrow night.

Ham and a Bad Indian.
HEALINGBURG, Nov. 12.—An Indian
named Jim was shot and killed today by
another Indian, Louis Jaun. Louis also
shot his brother through the arm. All were
intoxicated.

Rioting Miners.
LYNCHBURG (Va.), Nov. 12.—A riot has
broken out at Pocahontas, between In-
dians and Hungarian miners. The military
from this city have gone to the scene of
disorder.

Marysville's Agricultural Park.
MARYSVILLE, Nov. 12.—The city were taken
today to organize a stock company with a
view to purchasing a large tract of land
near Marysville for an agricultural park.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

THANKSGIVING WEEK.

COMMENCING
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1887.

Grand Thanksgiving Matinee.

Reappearance of the World's Greatest JULIET.

MARGARET MATHER!

IN THE FOLLOWING VARIED REPERTOIRE:
Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings and
Thanksgiving and Saturday Matinees,
Grand Revival of Shakespeare's Sublime Love Tragedy,
Romeo and Juliet.

The original Union Square Theater production, which cost Mr. Hill \$20,000.

10—CALCIUM LIGHTS ARE EMPLOYED—10—

The Most Complete and Expensive Representation of a
Shakespearean Play Ever Given to the World.

The same scenery, costumes, music and properties employed in MISS MATHER'S unpre-
cedented run of 12 consecutive weeks at the Union Square Theater, New York
city, will be brought to Los Angeles, also lords and ladies,
making a company numbering

120—PEOPLE—120
Whose ages range from five (5) years to seventy (70). The cast includes such artists as
MR. MILNES LEVICK, MR. FREDERICK PAULING, MRS. SOL SMITH,
And the entire Union Square Theater Company, New York city.

MISS MATHER has appeared in the character of "Juliet" 822 times, more consecutive
times and a greater number in the aggregate than any other woman, living or dead.

Tuesday Evening, THE HONEYMOON.

Thursday Ev'g, LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.

Saturday Evening, FAREWELL, MACBETH.

Under the management of : : : MR. J. M. HILL.
Seats on sale THURSDAY MORNING, 9 o'clock, November 17th.

Real Estate.

FIRST GRAND EXCURSION

TO

FAIR FAMED DUARTE!

AND AUCTION SALE OF

84-BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE LOTS-84

IN

BONNIE HIGHLAND TRACT!

On Wednesday, November 16, 1887.

A special train has been chartered and will leave the FIRST-STREET DEPOT at 9 o'clock
morning of sale. Returning leave Duarte at 4:30 p.m. stopping at Pasadena and other points
en route. FARE FOR ROUND TRIP, INCLUDING 10 CENTS. TICKETS FOR THE LUNCH
LUNCH will be served by the ladies of Duarte in the beautiful grounds. All lots are
10 to 20 acres, bounded by streets or 20 feet. RAILWAY LOTS HAVE IN VIEW
LARGE, BEARING FRUIT TREES ON IT. Sale positive; no reserve.
For tickets, maps and information call upon

B. N. SMITH, 16 S. Main St., Los Angeles.
A. S. BALDWIN & CO., Monrovia.

Or H. H. MATLOCK & SON, AUCTIONEERS,
111 WEST FIRST STREET, LOS ANGELES.

Scientific Opticians.

Los Angeles Optical Institute.

We carry the largest and
most complete stock in Southern
California, of the best
optical instruments, in all styles; the
largest stock in the city. At
our place of optical instruments,
glasses and grinding of lenses to
order, our specialty. Testing the
vision of the eye, and the guarantee on
all work.

A full stock of artificial eyes kept on hand.

STRASSBURGER & MARSHUTZ, The Opticians,
Country orders solicited. 64 N. Main St., Under United States Hotel.

Medical.

CATARH!

THROAT DISEASES, BRONCHITIS,
ASTHMA,
CONSUMPTION.

Together with diseases of the
EYE, EAR AND HEART,
Successfully treated by
M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M.D.,
M. C. P. S. O.,
No. 275 North Main Street,
A few doors south of the new postoffice, Los
Angeles, Cal.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

This has been demonstrated in thousands of
cases treated by
DR. WILLIAMS.
With his system of Medicated Inhalations
combined with proper constitutional remedies
for the liver, stomach, blood, etc.
Probably no system of practice ever adopted
has been so universally successful as that in-
troduced by Dr. Williams for the cure of Cat-
arrh, Throat Diseases, Bronchitis, Asthma
and Consumption.

Inhalations are applicable in all diseases of
the respiratory organs, but must be prepared
for each individual case as they severally re-
quire.
Persons desiring treatment by this system
of practice can use the remedies at home as
well as at our office, and which will cause no
inconvenience or hindrance to business what-
ever.

I have seen so many of these cases cured
that I do not consider any case hopeless unless
both lungs are seriously involved. From then
the inhalations aid in dissolving the mucus
and in contracting and healing the cavities,
which nothing else can do with the same suc-
cess.

The very best references from those already
cured.

CONSULTATION FREE.
Those who desire to consult with me in
regard to their cases had better call at the
office for a consultation and examination, but
if impossible to do so can write for a copy of
my Medical Treatise, containing a list of ques-
tions to be answered.

M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M.D.,
NO. 275 N. MAIN ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Office hours, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

GRAIN LAND FOR RENT.

1500 ACRES OF GOOD LAND
for wheat or barley. It is a good locality
to rent on easy terms. For particulars
call on or address
M. R. VERNON,
14 North Spring St.

ORANGE

ORANGE NEWS GATHERED FROM EXCHANGES.

Orange-Gangs in San Bernardino-Orange Booming-Anaheim Military Company to Be Mustered-In-A Careful Selection of New Items.

Riverside.

(Condensed from Enterprise, Nov. 16.) There are now two chain-gangs in San Bernardino, while we have none. S. A. Dudley has returned from an extended trip to the northern portion of the State.

The United Brethren Church on the corner of Park avenue and Sixth street will be dedicated to the worship of God today.

A muscatello grape measuring, circumference, three and one-quarter inches, diameter, one and one-eighth inches one way, and fifteen-sixteenths the other, was left at our office yesterday.

It is reported the Southern Pacific Railroad Company will build machine shops at Colton for the purpose of repairing engines and cars.

The following-named citizens were yesterday sworn in as Grand Jury: G. W. Garcelon, A. J. Twogood, J. A. Brazleton, A. G. Perdue, J. H. Ferre, D. D. Light, J. E. Cutler, B. Smith, J. Taylor, S. M. Goddard, S. E. A. Palmer, J. Stewart, W. G. Morse, S. C. Evans, T. H. B. Chamblin, W. A. Yall, S. Mee, C. E. Lehman and J. E. S. C. Evans was appointed foreman. Among the number are six Riveriders.

The much delayed Phillips excursion arrived in this city last evening about 8 o'clock. It was well loaded with excursionists from the city. A few remained on board and went through to Santa Ana.

(Condensed from Press, Nov. 16.) The Colton Marble Company has just taken from the quarry a solid block of marble, without a seam, that weighs 322 tons.

The Board of Trade has been a little unfortunate in getting its articles of incorporation, as the papers were returned for correction.

The Young Women's Christian Temperance Union have taken a front room in the W. A. Hayt block in which to hold their meetings and those of their proteges, the band of Hope.

In the case of one W. F. Ekins vs. the Riverside Citrus Fair Association, the testimony is all in and the hearing of arguments by the counsel postponed until next Monday afternoon.

The next school district, of East Riverside, held an election October 31 to decide whether or not to bond the district in the sum of \$10,000 for school purposes. Only four persons voted at the election, but they all voted in favor of the bonds, and the law officer gives them the power to bond the district. On Monday last the Board of Supervisors ordered the district to be bonded in the sum named.

(Condensed from Courier, Nov. 11.) San Bernardino is suffering from a coal-oil famine.

Marshall Thomas is busily engaged raking in the shekels of the taxpayers. Our old friend M. M. Glenn has been duly installed as city editor of the San Diego Bee.

The deputy sheriffs and bailiffs are having their share of hard work during this session of court.

W. A. Brown and Sam Huff, two well-known San Bernardino men, have entered the service of the California Southern Company.

The funeral of John W. Davis, late president of the Colton Bank, was largely attended yesterday.

During the past forty-eight hours 700 people have arrived at the depot from the East. Nearly half of the number remained in the city.

The chain-gang, twenty strong, were yesterday upon the streets in obedience to the command of the latest convention of the supervisors.

Residence houses are giving way to substantial brick blocks—the same being much conspicuous on "Court alley"—a street broader than the moral law.

San Bernardino is just now luxuriating in Japanese perfections. Brazilian (otherwise called as English wall-sets), and fruits belonging to this semi-tropical climate only.

On every side is heard approval of the action of the supervisors in causing the vags and drunks to exercise their muscularity, and thereby beget an appetite for their food.

Samuel Merrill, ex-Governor of the State of Iowa, for the past few years more or less identical with the landed interests of Southern California, spent the greater portion of yesterday in town.

(Condensed from Sun, Nov. 11.) Carpenters' wages have been reduced in this city from \$4 to \$3.50 per day.

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B. F. COULTER'S

Is the Place to Buy

Dress Goods,
Wraps.Choice Stock,
Low Prices.

Corner Spring and Second Streets.

Real Estate.

MINNEAPOLIS!

This New Townsite!

Beautifully located on line of Southern Pacific
Railroad, four miles north of Los Angeles,

NOW ON THE MARKET!

The Prices of Lots Range from \$350 to \$450.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash, one-third in
six months, one-third in one year.

This winter will be a repetition of last. Outside property will advance rapidly, and those who buy now at bedrock prices will not only reap the benefit of all improvements that go to enhance values, but will get full advantage of owners' advances which will occur from time to time during the winter. We start this new town off with the following advantages:

- It is only four miles from the city.
- The Southern Pacific Railroad runs through the tract, and depot and side tracks will be built at once.
- The Los Angeles and Glendale Motor Railroad, now about completed, runs within 600 feet of this townsite.
- The Pasadena Boulevard, now an assured fact, is laid out immediately through the center of the tract.
- The San Fernando County Road runs along the north line.
- There is no finer valley in Southern California. Abundance of water, good mountain air. Parties desiring cheap suburban homes, with rapid and frequent communication with the city, cannot do better than to buy here. Thousands of people will be here this fall seeking homes, and will overflow to outside points for lack of accommodations. Remember how outside property advanced last winter and profit by the experience. Buy early.
- Free carriage from my office for Minneapolis at 8:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m.

BEN E. WARD,

General Agent, 4 Court Street, Los Angeles.

Broad Acres

McCoy's Addition to the town of Broad Acres.

Lots 50x160, only \$100, in monthly payments of \$11
per month without interest.

FRANK MCCOYE,

23 North Spring Street,

LOS ANGELES,

CALIFORNIA

Unclassified.

WORKS,
SHERMAN & B. RAILROAD STS.
AND
BROADWAY AVE.
Los Angeles Pipe Manufacturing Co.
J. D. HOOKER & CO.
RIVETED SHEET IRON WATER PIPE.
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON PIPES.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Art Store.

THE ART STORE,

29—SOUTH SPRING STREET—29

Looking Glasses, Pictures, Frames, Artists' Materials, Etc.,

FRANKLIN & KÜGEMANN,

Real Estate.

HAYES.

15x150 to alley, corner Brooklyn avenue and
Bryant, \$2000.
6x120, Bryant street, only \$1000.
Two lots in Harvey tract, only \$4000.
6x160, Fort St., opposite new hotel, foot \$500.
6x125 to alley, Flower St., near Eleventh, \$2000.
6x175, corner, clean side Pearl, \$2000.
Choice lots in Foreman tract, near Pearl.
Two lots in Beaudry avenue, near
Temple.
Lot 6, block 8, Park tract, \$2000.
Lots 14, 15 and 16, block 8, Union avenue,
near Temple.
Lots 60, 61, 62 and 63, Victor Heights tract.
Five lots in Fremont tract, \$500 to \$1000.
6x120, fronting on Hill and Olive, with four
houses, close in, \$25,000.
6x120, clean side Brooklyn avenue, \$1400.
Half acre, Los Angeles homestead, \$4000.
6x120, corner Ninth and Vermont, \$2000.
Lots in the Montague tract.
Lots 17 and 18, block 4, Angeleno Heights,
\$2000.
Several lots in the Shaw tract.
6x120, Hype street, between Tenth and
Eleventh, \$2000.
Lots in the Greenwell tract.
Lots 7 and 8, Longstreet tract, each \$2000.
Lots 12 and 13, Wells tract, cheap; \$2000.
6x120, corner Union and Ventura, \$2000.
Lots 6 and 7, Leimert tract, clean side of
Flower.
6x120, clean side of Eighth, near Pearl.
6x120, west side Main, near new hotel site.
Two lots in Glendale tract, cheap.
6x120, Kays tract, only \$1200.
Choice lots in Park Villa tract.
Five lots in Leimert tract.
Several lots in Hill tract.
Ten acres, clean side Figueroa, near Park.
See for subdivisions, \$14,000.
O. P. & J. E. HAYES,
124 West First Street.

SAN DIEGO.

Soldiers' Home Tract!

OF GRANTVILLE.

Every loyal man and woman should have an
interest in the first G. A. R. Soldiers' Home.
One-third the proceeds of the sales to be de-
voted to the building of a VETERANS' HOME
under the patronage of the National Encamp-
ment G. A. R.

LOTS \$100 EACH.

\$25 cash, \$25 in 4 months, \$25 in 8 months,
\$25 in 12 months. No interest.

Agents wanted in every town in California.
Grand army men preferred.

W. H. HOLABIRD & CO.,
MANAGERS,

San Diego, : : : : California.

GOOSHAD TREES
10 Miles West of Los Angeles.
5 Miles East of Santa Monica.
THE PALMS
MAPS AND PRICES OF
CURTIS & SWEETZER,
NO. 34 NORTH SPRING ST.
SEABRIGHT!

—BING—

The Cerritos Addition to Long Beach.

The proprietors offer, for a short time only,
lots in this most desirable townsite, in even
blocks, at

\$50 FOR INSIDE LOTS.

\$75 FOR CORNERS.

\$300 FOR ONE-ACRE PLOTS.

\$250 PER ACRE FOR FIVE-ACRE PLOTS.

The climate of Seabright is unsurpassed,
the soil being exceedingly fertile, and is in full
view of the ocean, being a sterling investment
for those desiring homes.

For further particulars apply to
F. CHESTER, Sec'y.,
118 W. First St.

Unclassified.

CONSUMPTION!

ASTHMA,

BRONCHITIS,

CATARRH,

And other diseases of the organs of respira-
tion, treated by theANDRAL-BROCA SYSTEM OF MEDICAL
INHALATION,
AND GENERAL TREATMENT.

The undersigned makes no charge for con-
sultation and examination. By consulting the
doctor you are obtaining, without cost, a medi-
cal diagnosis of your condition, based on the
most extensive experience in the successful
treatment and cure of hundreds of similar
cases when all the ordinary methods had failed
to bring relief to the sufferer. You will then
be under no obligation whatever to place
your case in his hands unless you consider
it is to your best interests to do so, and
of this you will be better able to judge after
you have seen him and got his opinion.

W. N. DAVIS, M.D.,
404 N. SPRING ST., Los Angeles, Cal.
Over People's Store.

WHEN YOU OPEN A PACKAGE OF

GYPSY QUEEN

CIGARETTES

Notice the delicate color, the superiority of
workmanship, and the exquisite aroma from
the lighted cigarette.

ALBERT MAU & CO., Sole Agents,
441 N. Main St.

S. H. GREENBERG,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN DIAMONDS,
Watches, Solid and Rolled Gold
Jewelry.300 KRAMER STREET, ROOM 4,
San Francisco, Cal.

EVOLUTION.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT REGARDING
IT CHANGING.

What It Is—Interesting Facts About
the Birth of Modern Scientific
Thought—Religion—Science—
The Ancestry of the Horse.

In glancing over a collection of
fossils recently my eyes were attracted upon a
little bivalve shell, snugly ensconced
in the hard section of an ancient beach,
now known as the Potsdam sand-
stone. There was nothing particularly
attractive about it, and one would not
stop to pick it up; yet it had an interest
to me in the fact that here was a
shell that lived tens of billions of years
ago, more or less, representing one of
the earliest known periods of geological
history. Yet the little delicate creature
seems to have survived all the ups
and downs, dry and wet times, eras
of heat and cold, through
which we believe the earth to have
passed in its evolution. In other
words, the *lingula*, as we call this shell,
is found alive on some of our beaches
today, and to all intents and purposes
pointing to an ancestry so ancient that
the human mind cannot grasp its
meaning. I recall the incident as an
excuse for saying something about
evolution and Darwin's theory, and
evolution reminds me a paleontologist
that a minister once asked a young
man. The latter was a well-informed,
though somewhat superficial, young
geologist, who had arrived at the age
when evolution was particularly at-
tractive. He was showing the clergy-
man through a fine geological collection
and illustrating his views of the
Lamarckian theory as he went
along, when suddenly the clergy-
man stopped before a block of
Potsdam sandstone bearing the
reprint of a number of *lingulae*, and
taking a modern *lingula* from his vest
pocket, said, "How is it Mr. the young
man? In the course of so many years this
shell has not been changed by your
evolutionary process?" Probably Prof.
Cope would have made a reply, but our
young friend had none.

Darwin's theory of evolution, etc., are
familiar terms, yet it is safe to say that
few really understand what they mean,
and, even among naturalists, those
that are competent to make a plain and
intelligent statement of the principles
of this great theory are few. This is
easily explained, as what may be
called the school of evolution has its
specialists and requires certain close
work and investigation. In our own
country the specialists are few. Wrat,
Cope, Marsh, Gill, Morse, Wells, Rap-
inesque, Haldeman, Walsh, Riley,
Brooks and some others being the
best known. Reading up on these
subjects is difficult work to the unpro-
fessional man, as for a complete under-
standing of the subject some knowl-
edge of the structure of the great
branches of the animal kingdom is
necessary, and no or later in the
subject can be made or is, even to
professional men, can be judged from
the remarks of a gentleman to me as we
came out of the lecture room of the
New York Academy of Sciences, where
Cope had been lecturing on evolution.
"I confess," he said, "I have not been
able to follow him." Yet the speaker
was an eminent surgeon and scient-
ist, Huxley, Darwin, Cope and Marsh
are familiar names, yet the reading public
do not patronize them to any great ex-
tent. Cope's "Origin of Genera," or
"Creation of Hyatt's "Memoir on the
Parallelism Between the Stages of Life
in the Individual," etc., hardly possess
the interest of "The

For many years the believers in the
doctrine of evolution were looked down
upon by good Christians, but today
they are in as good favor as the Unitari-
ans. Probably all naturalists of to-
day are sincere believers in the prin-
ciples of evolution, and as to the
alleged conflict between science and
religion, they fail to see it and do not
care to "discuss it." To them science
means truth and religion means the
word of God. Verbal evidence of
maker they do not require, as they see
it in every rock and tree. Some few,
as Dana, perhaps, accept the Bible
literally; others do not; but it is safe to
say that among the leading naturalists
or scientists there are very few infidels;
a large majority are Unitarians or ac-
cepting some such doctrine when
pushed. James Hall is a Catholic.
Cope is a member of the Society of
Friends and with few exceptions all are
church members and men who at least
live the lives of Christians.

The generally accepted idea of Dar-
win's theory is that man was originally
an ape. Evolution means the evolu-
tion of the kind, a literal coming out of
one thing from another; but there is a
little more in it than the story of the
monkey, and to thoroughly understand
the theory one must have an intelligent
appreciation of all the conditions that
affect life. The idea advanced by Mr.
Darwin was not exactly new, yet cer-
tainly to him is due the credit of start-
ing the great thinkers of the age in the
right direction. Darwin believed that
the great variety of life found upon
the globe could be accounted for by as-
suming it to be the result of natural
laws—instead of being individual crea-
tions. In other words, animals and
plants have in vast eras of time been
subjected to various conditions of life
which have changed them to a more or
less degree; so much so that it is dif-
ficult to recognize in a certain form the
ancestry from which it sprung. The
change these animals and plants un-
dergo, the coming out, as it were, of
one form from another, is popularly
known as evolution.

Assume that for a number of years
we have but little wind in the sea.
The tumble weeds do not blow
about, but remain stationary, the seeds
dropping by hundreds in a space of a
few feet. They sprout and grow.
And a "struggle for existence"
ensues. One seed perhaps drops
where there is more room,
securing a start and becoming a
larger plant than the rest, that finally,
choosing its star, it sprouts.
The former, the fittest, the hardiest, survives,
to perpetuate its kind. Now the wind
blows it over the plain. Some of the
seeds, we will assume, drop in dry

places, and produce a weak plant that
struggles along with others. Its seeds
have a similar fate, until finally we
find, in a few years, but just before the
direct operation of unfavorable
conditions is hardly to be recog-
nized as a descendant of the
original plant. In fact, it has taken
on a new form, and is now a different
species. We term it a variety, or possibly
a different species. Imagine certain
descendants of this plant following out
certain lines of change for centuries,
and we obtain a glimpse of the idea
the evolutionists work upon. The
conditions of life are the factors
of change. This method of investiga-
tion is applied to various animals, now
extinct, and by the efforts of Marsh,
Cope and others, proof sufficient has
been obtained to satisfy the scientific
world that the theory of evolution is
founded upon true principles. The
layman asks for proof and the scient-
ist is not always able to give it so
that the layman is satisfied; perhaps
the latter cannot understand it. There
is no proof that man came from some
form like the higher apes. We have
proof, with the perfect record of vocal
communication, his brain capacity of
ninety or so cubic inches, and between
him and the gorilla, with a brain
capacity of thirty-five cubic inches,
there is an stepping-stone. The one is
the highest conception of life, endow-
ed with what we term a soul, framed
as we consider, on the pattern of a
Divine Maker, while the other is a
brute. Yet, when we compare these
two, we find that they are wonderfully
alike in structure, and it would not re-
quire much imagination to assume
that under certain conditions and eras
of time, a very man-like creature might
be produced from such material as Mr.
Crowley, the famous chimpanzee of the
Central Park zoological garden. But
there is no evidence to show that such
a link existed. If, however, we turn
to other forms, we find that links have
been found, and this has been well
demonstrated by Prof. Marsh, of Yale
College. In his investigations in the
inter-oceanic region he found the horse
extremely well represented, and today
we may visit the Yale museum and
view the horse in its dif-
ferent stages of descent. The
story is well told by merely glancing
at the feet of a series of extinct horse-
like animals. About forty species of
horses constitute the links in this in-
teresting chain. Far back in the early
Eocene Wahsatch beds Prof. Marsh
found a little animal about as large as
a fox. This form, which he named
Eohippus (dawn horse), he considered
the oldest and earliest known ancestor
of our present horse. This diminutive
horse had three toes upon the hind feet
and four toes and a splint upon the
fore feet. In the lower Miocene beds
the next period or time, Prof. Marsh
found an animal very nearly the same
size and with a similar number of toes,
with the exception that the fifth splint
had disappeared. This was named the
Orohippus. Following in the next
period or Miocene he discovered
horses about the size of
sheep (Mesohippus and Miohippus).
The next period, the Pliocene, he found
and three in front, the fourth toe of
the Orohippus being now represented as
a splint or useless toe. Following
upward he found in the lower Pliocene
period a horse about as large as a
cow, with three toes upon the hind
feet, but the two side ones con-
siderably shorter than the rest, so that
they probably just touched the ground.
This was called *Platylippus*. Follow-
ing this in the upper Pliocene we have
a larger form, *Platylippus*, with the
side toes reduced to small splints, and
useless. This leads us to the present
horse, *Equus*, where the side toes are
small splints, and the animal standing
upon the tip of its single toe, the side
splints being the degenerate toes of its
ancestors. When these bones are all
compared, side by side, they make the
story clear and interesting, and if we
remember that the time covered by
these eras was of enormous duration,
we can perhaps imagine how the horse
of today evolved from the fox-like,
four-toed horse of the Eocene time.

In the whale we find certain bones
that suggest the same kind of feet or
clippers, and in these degenerate or-
gans may see evidence that at one time
the whale was a part land animal that
crawled upon the shore like seals and
sea-lions, and that the bulk of course
have been impossible in the largest
forms. Prof. Huxley, the eminent
English evolutionist, says: "It must
suffice to say that the successive forms
of the equine type have been fully
worked out while those of nearly all the
other existing types of ungulates, mam-
mals and of the carnivora have been
nearly as closely followed through the
tertiary deposits. The gradations
between birds and reptiles have
been traced. And the evidence of the
evolution of many existing forms
of animal life from their predecessors
is no longer an hypothesis but an his-
torical fact; it is only the nature of the
physiological factors to which the evolu-
tion is due, which is still open to dis-
cussion.

To the layman such changes were im-
possible, yet they are in point of actual
fact no more remarkable than the evolu-
tion of the gorgeous butterfly from the
hairy caterpillar. As a familiar
example of adaptation to circumstances
suggestive of curious possibilities I
may cite the life history of the common
flooded, or flat fish, so familiar in Los
Angeles markets. When the young
fish leaves the egg its eyes are placed
like those of others, one upon each side.
As the fish grows it takes to the bot-
tom, and from its peculiar shape falls
upon one side; thus one eye becomes
practically useless. In nature we find
that useless organs disappear in
time; the eye of the flounder, however,
instead of disappearing begins to travel
around, actually passing along the head
so that in the adult fish both eyes are
upon the top, and the mouth is also
twisted about to suit the new order of
things. If the writer's text-book of
zoology is at hand, the reader will find
on page 188, four illustrations, for
which I am indebted to Prof. Agassiz,
showing four different stages of the
fish while the eye is upon its travels.
The experiment or investigation is one
which can be made by any one possess-
ing the requisite time, appliances and
patience.

The long-waved Astrakhan fur, so
much used for jackets and a quarter of a
century ago, is in favor again for the
same purpose, but it has been re-
christened "Caracal."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

LETTERS FROM HIM NOW FIRST
PUBLISHED.

Side Light Upon the Situation Be-
tween His Election and Inauguration—
Some Adroit Letters That
Silenced the Secession Leaders.

The installment of the "Life of Lin-
coln" in the Century for November in-
cludes a number of letters now first
published. They were written after his
election, and before his inauguration,
at a time when efforts were being
made by his friends and others to get
from him some further declaration of
principle or policy. The authors say
that these solicitations coming from
Republicans, from Douglas Democrats
and from the adherents of Bell; the
following, coming from the fourth
political school, will be found of equal,
if not greater, interest. Its origin is
given in the words of the principal
actor, Gen. Duff Green, who in a letter
some three years afterward thus de-
scribes it:

In December, 1860, at the request of the
President of the United States, I went to
Springfield to see Mr. Lincoln and urge
him to go to Washington and exert his
influence in aid of the Union. I was
then pending between the North and
the South. I was authorized by Mr.
Buchanan to say to him that if he came
he would be received and treated with the
courtesy due to the President-elect. I saw
Mr. Lincoln at his own house, and did urge
the necessity of his coming to Washing-
ton and uniting his efforts in behalf of peace,
telling him that in my opinion he alone
could prevent a civil war, and that if he did
not go upon his conscience must rest the
blood that would be shed.

Whether this proposition came by
authority or not, I cannot say, but I
publicly either question the truth of
the envoy or the motive of the mission.
In either case the appeal was most
adroitly laid. Of course, it was im-
possible to accept or even to entertain
it. On the other hand, a simple refusal
might be made the basis of very serious
misrepresentation. He therefore wrote
the following reply:

SPRINGFIELD (ILL.), Dec. 30, 1860.
Gen. Duff Green, Dear Sir: I do
not desire any amendment of the
Constitution. Recognizing, however, that
questions of such amendment right-
fully belong to the people, I should not
feel justified in withholding from them if I could
a fair opportunity of expressing their
views through the instrument of
the Convention.

In addition, I declare that the main-
tenance of the right of the states
and especially the right of each state, to
order and control its own domestic insti-
tutions, according to its own judgment, is
essential to the balance of power
on which the perfection and endurance of
our political fabric depend; and I de-
clare my belief that the only way to
secure the soil of any State or Territory,
no matter under what pretext, as the gravest
of crimes.

I am greatly averse to writing anything
for the public at this time, and I consent to
the publication of this letter only because
that six of the twelve United States
Senators for the States of Georgia, Ala-
bama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida and
Texas shall sign the letter, and I have
written on this sheet below my name, and
allow the whole to be published together.

Yours truly,
Abraham Lincoln.

We recommend to the people of the
States we represent, respectively, to suspend
all action for dismemberment of the Union,
at least until some action be taken in
violation of our rights shall be done by the
incoming Administration.

This letter Lincoln transmitted to
Senator Trumbull at Washington,
with the following directions:

Gen. Duff Green is out here endeavoring
to draw a letter out of me. I have written
one which herewith I inclose to you, and
which I believe could not be used to my
disadvantage. Still, if on consultation
with our discreet friends you conclude that
it may do us harm, do not send it. You
need not mention that the second clause
of the letter is copied from the Chicago plat-
form. If, on consultation, our friends,
including yourself, think it can do no harm,
keep a copy and deliver the letter to Gen.
Green.

While the fact is not definitely known
it is probable that this letter was de-
livered. Nothing further came of Duff
Green's mission except a letter from
himself in the New York Herald, men-
tioning his visit and the failure in the
vaguest generalities. His whole aim
had been to induce Lincoln tacitly to
assume responsibility for the Southern
revolt, and when the latter by his skill-
ful answer pointed out the real con-
spiration, which would really settle the slavery
question and that would be a prohibition
against acquiring any more territory.

Mystery of a Sleeping-Card.

"Queerest thing happened on my car
to-day that I ever heard of," said
a sleeping-card conductor on the New
York Central. "Coming into the city
we were a little late, and didn't reach
town until 7:30 p.m. when we should
have been in by 6. One of my passen-
gers was a rather elderly and infirm
woman, with long, yellow hair, dull,
sunken eyes, a languid air, and tawny
hair that was too straight to be pretty.
She was plainly dressed, and so
homely and common to attract any
attention from the drummers who sat
near her. All the afternoon she kept
inquiring if we would get into New
York on time, and appeared very
nervous about it. Finally I told her
we couldn't get in till 8 o'clock, and
then she said she wanted the use of the

state-room about half an hour, and she
didn't want to be disturbed. Well, I
didn't pay any more attention to her
for some time, but just before we ar-
rived at the Central Station I passed
through the car, and sitting there in
the seat where the old woman had been
was a girl—as pretty and bright a girl
as I ever saw in my life, with a round
creamy face, bright eyes and golden
ringlets, and she was beautifully
dressed.

"Something wrong here," says I to
myself, "and I'm going to find out what
it is." So I approached her and asked
to see her train check. She showed it
to me, and it was all right.

"Do you know what has become of
the old party who had this berth last
night?" I inquired.

"I don't know anything about any
old party," she snapped out as I went
away.

"Some mystery here," says I to my-
self. "There's been a murder or disap-
pearance or an attempt to ride two
people on one ticket, or something, and
I'm going to find out what it is." I
hunted all through the car, and even
went forward into the passenger
coaches, but no trace could I get of any
old woman passenger. By this time I
was thoroughly excited, and as the
train drew into the station I called the
company's detective, pointed out the
woman who told me, and told him the
strange facts.

"Look it up," says I to him. "There's
been foul play of some sort, sure."
"The detective," I accounted the
young woman to a carriage, and I saw
him talk to her. She laughed, showing
a rosy mouth and pearly teeth, and
then he laughed! until I thought he
would fall to pieces.

"What's the trouble?" says I, as her
carriage drove away.

"Trouble!" exclaimed the detective.
"There's no trouble except that you're
a confounded idiot. Can't a pretty
young ballet dancer make her toilet in
your car when she's pushed for time
and has to get right from the train to
the theater without you suspecting her
of murder and insulting her?"

A Necessary Adjournment.
(New York Star.)

The general term of the Supreme
Court was in session and the vast
courtroom was crowded with attorneys.
The Court was fixing dates for argu-
ment of cases on appeal. The calendar
was gradually being disposed of, when
the case of a bright-looking young law-
yer was called.

"Will your Honor kindly adjourn
this case for three weeks?" the young
man said.

"Does the counsel on the other side
consent?" asked the presiding justice.

"No, Your Honor; but—"

"You must obtain the consent or else
give some good reason for the adjourn-
ment, or I will be obliged to set the
case down for trial as the law re-
quires."

"I have a reason—" and the lawyer
hesitated.

"Well, tell us what it is."

"Your Honor, on the day my op-
ponent wishes to argue the case I have
arranged to get married, and a deep
blush suffused his cheeks.

"And you can't postpone the wed-
ding ceremony?" queried the presiding
justice, with a smile.

"I hardly see how I can."

"You couldn't arrange to get mar-
ried in the morning, and anxiously
begin your wedding tour by bringing
your bride to court and making the
argument?"

"I don't know," and the young man
began to grow nervous.

"Well, we won't ask you to come
this week. The case will be set down
for three weeks hence, and we will
have the best wishes of the Court for hap-
piness in the meanwhile."

Engagement-Rings.

The latitude allowed in the choice of
that bauble known as the "engage-
ment-ring" is increasing constantly.
Fashion being graciously considerate
of a man's bank account, and for
once, in touch with sentiment. It is
even allowable to be engaged without
any ring, though I can't say it is a
popular state of affairs, for girls must
be very much in love, or have ugly
hands, to submit to "no rings." Dia-
monds are not imperative, but if they
are, behold they are married to pearls,
rubies, and even to the darling, seryl-
opal. One of the tenderest and loveli-
est examples of sentiment in this di-
rection is the betrothal-ring made in
Paris for a young woman who will one
of these days go there as the wife of
a man of wealth and distinction. He
could have given a priceless gem; in-
stead she wears a plain band of gold
with only three Roman letters, "mia,"
in diamonds set in the surface. Per-
haps the girl has a man of letters

ACROSS THE LINE.

EX-GOV. PERKINS VISITS THE STATE OF SONORA.

A Virgin Soil Awaiting the Plow of the Ranchman—Cattle on a Thousand Hills—Rich Mines—A Delightful Climate.

George C. Perkins is a charming conversationalist. Even under the restraint of a formal interview his vivacity and good nature are not chilled. His eyes twinkle with the humor that is in him and his lips smile at the happy thoughts that flash through his mind. He is indeed a sunny nature, and he possesses in an eminent degree the rare faculty of placing everybody, the stranger as well as intimate friend, thoroughly at ease in his company. He is not a man of mood, and when the Tribune reporter called upon him last evening he laid down the magazine he was reading and welcomed the newspaper man cordially, protesting the while that the latter did not want to interview him. The wily young man who had called for this very purpose replied that of course he did not desire an interview in the accepted meaning of the term, but he would like to talk with his host about his recent trip to Mexico.

"Well, I cannot say that I learned much about that country on this trip," replied the Governor. "I only visited a portion of Sonora."

"Sonora is an interesting section of country," replied the reporter, "and particularly interesting to those Americans who are easting longing eyes upon the rich valleys and fruitful mesas of northern Mexico."

A FRUITFUL VALLEY. "Yes, it is a fine country," the Governor asserted. "It was certainly a revelation to me and a most refreshing contrast to the hot, arid plains of Arizona, through which I had just passed. I was accompanied by W. J. Garrett of San Francisco, H. L. Drow, the San Bernardino banker, and Richard Gird, Gird, by the way, was the discoverer of Tombstone. We traveled from Fairbanks to the railroad station, by backboard and on horseback, so that we had an excellent opportunity of seeing the country south from that point a distance of about sixty miles."

"You are interested in a large land grant in Sonora, are you not?" the reporter inquired.

"Yes, we have acquired title to about 400,000 acres, extending twenty miles along the Mexican border, which we are using at present for the pasture of cattle."

"Have you any ulterior idea of colonization?"

"That will depend in a great measure on the circumstances of the future. It is certainly a country that would support a very large population. The soil is exceedingly productive and the climate unexcelled. At an altitude of 5,000 feet the climate is dry and pleasant, and we experienced no discomfort in sleeping out at night. The valley in which the San Pedro and Santa Cruz rivers take their source is equal to those of Napa or Sonoma, well watered by flowing springs and wooded with oak and walnut. The soil is a rich alluvial, especially adapted to the raising of fruit and vegetables. In 1890 Gov. Safford and Don Domingo Elias had a contract for supplying the American army with corn raised in this valley. The corn grown on this soil is very superior and often attains a height of fifteen feet."

THE MURDEROUS APACHE. "Why is it that this section has never been colonized?" the reporter asked.

"One reason is its distance from a market, but the principal reason is the depredations of the Apaches. These Indians have fattened on the spoil of Sonora, and have been a terror to as much as man's life as they have been to the cattle. We saw their signs everywhere—the tracks worn by their horses in circling the trees, to which they were tied when the war parties camped, ruined ranches and the lovely Apache who had perished in the skirmishes with these fierce warriors of the desert. On one of the ranches, high up on the hillsides, 5,000 feet above the sea level, we saw the bones of a man, erected to the memory of Lou Smith, who, the inscription told us, was killed August 20, 1882, by the Apaches. The Mexicans regard the last resting-place of this man with a great deal of respect, for he was a brave man, and died contending against fearful odds. Unaided and alone, he stood off thirty savage, bloodthirsty Indians, and fought them till he died. The stone was erected by his brother, who had often wondered how the Indians of the Arizona deserts managed to exist, but after visiting these rich valleys I can understand that they must have enjoyed life with a truly-savage zest. At the present time the Apaches are at large in the mountains unaccounted for. Six are not officially accounted for, but the settlers are satisfied that three of them are harmless, for they have been seen no more. There was a time, however, when they had the whole country at their mercy, and we were shown the spot where a descent was made and twenty people killed in one battle, not one surviving to tell the tale. This wholesale murder was perpetrated in revenge for the killing of an Apache who was stealing horses."

GENEROUS HOSPITALITY. "What seems to be the feeling of the people toward Americans?"

"As far as we were personally concerned we found the natives very courteous. We met several representative Mexicans, who greeted us cordially and welcomed us to their homes hospitably. This was especially the treatment we received on the Batichenca rancho, where we were informed that the favors extended to us, and where they absolutely refused to receive anything from us except a modest present which we insisted on bestowing upon our hosts."

Recurring once more to the character of the country, upon the excellence of which the Governor is very enthusiastic, he referred particularly to the absence of underbrush and chaparral even along the timber line.

"There is no manzanita or greasewood at all," he said, "and the soil is in fine condition for immediate cultivation. In the higher altitudes of the mountains there is a good quality of pine timber in dense forests, which will some day be very valuable. For pasture the valleys cannot be excelled, the broad mesas are carpeted with grama grass, and the bunch grass extends to the timber. The cattle are rolling in fat. These cattle are not the wild Texas and Mexican steers of the north, but a good grade of Durhams for the most part. Not much fruit is raised in this section as yet, but I should judge that all the varieties raised in Central California could be grown here. Vegetables thrive wonderfully well in this soil and the finest melons are raised. I never saw come from these sections. There is no snow in the winter, and the thermometer never falls below 40°."

mer the average is never above eighty degrees. There are no prevailing winds, as we could see by observing the trees, which, unlike the trees of California, have not been compelled to pay homage to rude breezes."

LEAGUES OF INDIAN. "The Indians are indigenous," continued the Governor, "and one of our ranches takes its name of Nogales from a grove of these trees. Along the watercourses the cottonwood, sycamore and willow grow luxuriantly, for the salubrity of the climate as we found it you may judge when I tell you that before I left I was troubled with rheumatism, and notwithstanding the fact that I slept in the open air at night and a covered constantly on horseback, I was not troubled by aches or pains of any kind. And I assure you I enjoyed my freedom." He added with a pleased smile, as he called up the memory of his trip through the Eden he described. "And I enjoyed the frijoles and the tortillas, and the slices of bacon we hung on a stick and cooked over the fire while we were camping out."

"Such a country as you describe will not remain long unsettled," now that the Apaches have been subdued," said the reporter.

"I predict that within ten years this entire section of the State of Sonora will be colonized and it is my opinion that most of the colonists will be Americans, even if the country is not annexed to the United States by that time. The great difficulty in the past has been that the ownership of land in Mexico is subject to the Habitation act, which compels the settler to reside on his preemption. Fear of the Apaches prevented this, and the consequence is that vast areas are now open to settlement. Gen. Pascuera, for instance, received several large grants indefinitely described by such general landmarks as distant mountains, and including within such boundaries, not acres, but leagues. This land is exempt from taxation, and this will now be a big inducement to settlers. Owing to the difficulty of verifying the boundaries of these vast tracts, President Diaz has recently granted a contract to the International Land Company to survey the entire country, and as they are entitled, under this contract, to all the so-called, or surplus land resulting from an accurate survey, it is their interest to reduce the area of the grants to an exact boundary."

THE PROSPECTOR. "Is that country as rich in mineral as is generally supposed?"

"I think it is. There is a healthy gold excitement in Sonora, just over the line, at the present time, and the reports from all the mines that are being worked are very favorable. The country is full of mineral, chiefly gold, silver and copper, and we met a number of prospectors on their way to localities that had been reported rich. These prospectors are a brave and enterprising class of men. They are the pioneers of civilization, and I cannot but admire their fearless disregard of the dangers they must encounter whenever they penetrate the wilds of this sparsely settled region. I met one of these men, a mountain away south of the line, and he was a queer character, who interested me very much. He was armed to the teeth with a rifle, a couple of pistols, a bowie knife, and a belt full of cartridges. He was alone, tramping beside a burro, on which was packed his mining outfit and provisions."

"Where is your partner, shipmate," I asked him.

"Well, I dunno, he answered, 'but I guess he's kinder throwed off on me.' 'Do you know where you are going?' I inquired.

"Wall, I guess I do," he responded with confidence. "They've heard of them gold mines they've struck over yonder."

"Do you think you will find them?" I said.

"On bet I will," he replied. "I saw a fellow who's been there," he told me, "and he says, 'Oh, yes, I'll make the rifle.' He said he had been a prospector for fifteen years, but had not made any very rich discoveries as yet, and he said he was compelled to work in the settlements for his 'grub stake.'"

"But I'll strike some time," he shouted back cheerily, as he turned down a narrow trail in the hills, and may be he will be the first to strike it, and he has my best wishes for his success."

SONORA'S FUTURE. "Are there many Americans in that section of Mexico?"

"Oh, yes, quite a number."

"And do they all own land?"

"Not all of them. You see, an alien cannot hold land in Mexico without special permission from the government. The Mexicans have a big ranch near us on the San Pedro River, and a Chinese, who has been in the country several hundred thousand acres in the same locality. Eastern capital is looking toward Sonora, and it will not be long before the enterprising American will be elbowing the indolent native on his own domain. The Mexicans are not at all enterprising. They are content to live at their ease, from day to day without heed of the morrow, eating, sleeping, riding, and smoking their cigarettes. The railroad, when it reaches this section of Mexico, will change things materially. I think the Atchison and Topeka made a mistake in not extending their line southward, and they are probably regretting this themselves. The Mexican people of the better class are intelligent and some of them, especially the young women I met, are accomplished and cultured. Why, I heard *Somewhere*, and *Trois* and *Traviata* exquisitely rendered by a young lady in the parlor of an adobe hacienda, and when I asked her if she could play 'Schubert's Serenade,' she not only played it, but sang it in a sweet, well trained voice. It was a delightful surprise I can assure you."

In answer to casual questions regarding the effect of the De Campo line of steamers on Mexican commerce and on civil life, Gov. Perkins said he thought it would benefit the trade of Mexican ports and that the opposition would prove serious to the older lines of steamships.

"The De Campo opposition cannot be considered in the light of an experiment," continued the speaker. "It is a fact which must prove serious to the Pacific Mail people, who, since they have lost their subsidies, may be successfully met in competition for the coffee and spice trade of Guatemala and other Central American States. The De Campo line will also interfere with Birmingham's traffic between San Francisco and Mexico, now carried on the Newberry."

WOMEN OF THE EAST.

ETIQUETTE OF THE FEMININE PERSIAN.

Current Ideas and Real Facts Concerning the Women of the Orient—Use and Significance of the Veil—The Persian Bath.

(St. James Gazette.) Eastern women are pitied as unhappy beings, on the theory that they are imprisoned in a gilded cage closely guarded by very ugly eunuchs, and reduced to spend their time in trying to catch the smiles of a jealous lord, as they sprawl in graceful attitudes on cushions and divans, and their only amusement is to devouring immense quantities of sweets, in order to become corpulent; their only amusements the pleasure of poisoning rival wives and hearing interminable stories of 'The Arabian Nights' pattern.

It is true that with the Turk beauty must be fat. It is not so, however, with the Persian; he has the appreciation of the connoisseur for the just milieu. A stout woman in Persia is spoken of as an elephant, while the leaner ones are generally called camels. Though they deal largely in hyperbole, the Persians do not mind matters in speaking of the fair sex.

The veil, which is habitually worn out of doors even by the very poor in all great towns in Persia, though its use is unknown among the tribes who form at least a third of the whole population, is clung to by the women as a privilege; it is in fact a domino. The Persian woman out of doors is unrecognizable even by her husband. She wears without being seen, and she veil it is impossible to detect the age of the wearer, and the Persian lady is nearly always married at 14; she begins to fade at 27 at latest, at 30 she appears 60, and there are only two deaths in the whole of Persia.

Polygamy is the luxury of the rich; with the upper and middle classes bigamy is the rule. A man's first alliance is a marriage of convenience, the second either marriage for love or gratification of vanity. When a Persian brings home a second wife there is usually a scene which lasts for a week or two; there is a struggle for supremacy, but it is soon over. Both wives do their best to please the master of the house; but they do not attempt to poison each other, unless in very exceptional circumstances. But Persian ladies still believe in the efficacy of the philosopher's stone, and an abominable and secret administration to unfortunate husbands. Happily, the love philter, though usually composed of horrible ingredients, is quite harmless.

The bath takes up a good deal of the time of all Persian women. Even the poorest will attend the Hammam at least once a week. For the lady the bath is one of the serious affairs of life, and takes up from two to four hours of her time. It is something more than our idea of a bath. The victim is scraped, and rubbed, and parboiled. The soles of the feet are pumiced until they are soft and tender as those of a child. The hair is thoroughly washed by means of hot water and the saponaceous clay for which Shiraz is celebrated. Then the attendants mix in a brazen bowl the aromatic henna with the requisite amount of lemon juice, till a brown paste of the consistency of gruel is produced, and several handfuls of the repulsive-looking compound are smeared over the lady's head. Then the hair, collected into a mass, is bound up in cabbage leaves. Small quantities of the dye are smeared over the eyebrows; the soles of the feet, the toes, the palms of the hands and fingertips are also covered with it. And now the lady has to sit perfectly still for from one to three hours, till like a meerschaum pipe, she colors; and it is exactly the color obtained on the best specimens of pipes that is most fashionable among the Persian ladies. Day after day the bath is thronged with women, each sitting perfectly still for the color to take. But they have their reward, for the henna dyes the hair a beautiful deep, warm chestnut, hence gray hair is never among the Persian ladies. While the coloring process has been going on tongues have been running and a good deal of scandal has been exchanged. The female barber, with a pair of tweezers, has removed every outlying hair from the region of the lady's eyebrows. It is the ambition of every Persian woman that her eyebrows shall meet, or at least, appear to do so. So attractive are eyes, and the Persian ladies, they regard their hair with a jealous care. Her finger-tips, nails and palms, as well as the soles of her feet and her toes, have attained a bright chestnut hue which will last for weeks. The hair is carefully washed once more. It is seldom under a yard long, often much more; for the Persian woman never cuts her hair, except in front, perhaps, when two heavy love-locks are left on either side of the face. The ladies now return home to their noonday breakfasts. After breakfast there is generally a siesta, and this in a hot country is almost a necessity. About 4 tea and pipes appear on the table. The lady receives callers, or pays visits, or perhaps does a little shopping, or takes the air mounted on her ambling mule or a donkey of snowy whiteness.

The Persians are a very punctilious race, and it is the sense of honor of the country on making a call to announce beforehand that you are coming. A thousand and one little points of punctilio have to be observed; a certain number of cups of tea are *le rigueur*, three whiffs from the rank and precedence of every guest is rigorously observed, and each visitor intrigues for and generally receives a little more than her due. To omit the return visit is an unpardonable offense. The particular place in the apartment of each guest is regulated to a nicety, and many and bitter are the feuds on this subject.

The Persian lady is a good housewife. She rises with the dawn, she is liberal in housekeeping, kind to her servants—a little profuse, perhaps, but, then, living in the East. The keys of everything are in the keeping of the mistress of the house, and she is usually exact in her accounts. All the vast stock of conserves, sweetmeats, sirups for the preparation of sherbets, and pickles in endless variety, are either prepared by her own fingers or under her eyes. Nor does she disdain to be a confectioner and maker of pastry. As evening approaches—the long, elaborate Persian dinner being partaken of among the upper classes by the sexes apart—she prepares to entertain her husband; she will play him upon the lute or sham-

MOW THE SULTANS LIVE.

Lots of Wives, Concubines and Slaves.

The sultan makes his rigid fast of forty days at Ramazan, like any other good Turk, and at the end of the fast he receives every year a new young wife from his mother, according to the say of the prophor or if his mother be not alive, the oldest woman in the harem presents the wife. This young girl is chosen six months before from among hundreds of candidates, who are chosen by an infanter and educated expressly for that purpose, and then some ten or fifteen are chosen and put under a course of purification with baths of milk and rice for their principal diet. The last day of the feast the bride is selected from among the others and led to the Sultan's room and divested of clothing and left standing there, with bowed head and folded arms, until the Sultan enters. Sometimes the Sultan never sees her again, and sometimes the new bride becomes prime favorite. It is not always the most perfect beauty which renders the wife the Sultan enters, but generally a most intelligent one who gains the coveted position. No ceremony is considered necessary when the Sultan takes a wife. She is considered sufficiently honored by his choice.

In the afternoon the Sultan receives his sons. They are brought into his august presence by their respective "dadas," or tutors, who each have entire charge over one boy, and each boy is made to stand for only one day. He wants he must have. Murad Effendi once when but 6 years old declared that he would neither eat nor sleep until they had brought a man-of-war to fire a salute in front of the palace, and he would send for only one boy, and buy and take on powder, and then get through the bridge and come down in front of the palace to fire the salute and score Murad nearly to death.

If during a new moon arrives the news is announced to the Sultan, who, bored though he may be by the constant repetition of the news of new arrivals, must give orders that a salute be fired at Topkapi first, and then on any fortress, and then a Turkish cannon for a girl and twenty-one for a boy. The slave who first reaches the Sultan with the news receives a handsome present, and then the monthly nurse, who is a power in a Turkish palace as well as a poor American's home, brings the new-born baby for the Sultan to look at. She also receives a valuable gift. The event means much to the mother, for it is a life for her slavery to the position of legitimate wife. The Sultan shows little affection outwardly, at least, for his children, girls or boys, but they are taught to respect him as a superior being.

The Sultan has over 5000 souls attached in some manner or capacity to the palace and in his personal service, aside from the soldiers, and the amount of money the Sultan orders spent daily would bankrupt England in a month, only as he is not very good at calculating, and his chief eunuch, chamberlain and treasurer are, they put their heads together to cut down everybody's expenses but their own, and of late years an effort has been really made toward economy, though still volumes might be told of how money is lavished, for each wife must have her own separate establishment, and each as good as the Sultan, and each new child is separately nursed and tutored, and all the caprices of the Sultan and his imperial family must be humored.

A Yankee Girl on a Hunch. (Springfield Co.) Letter to New York World.

We meet with an endless variety of human nature here as elsewhere. Since my return here in June I have spent several nights with one very kind lady on her claim. I remember the first night I went out with her; it was also her first night there. She had heard that a stranger had been sleeping on her claim, and was told that she took up her residence there it would be "jumped." She was armed with her deceased husband's 38-calibre revolver, and evidently felt very brave, and declared she would shoot the man who dared "jump" her anywhere, and a kind remark greeted my persuasions. Feeling assured that it was a horse or some cattle, I could not help thinking what a ridiculous cowardly act it would be to fire through the house, and I must confess that I wondered "what people would say," which certainly is a great failing of womankind, and mankind as well. Even while we were talking the disturber of our peace passed around in view from the window—it was moonlight, almost as light as day—and was discovered to be old Sam, a horse, owned for twenty-five years by a prominent man in town. When the story leaked out it occasioned some amusement. Although I must confess I was in the face of a great danger, yet I have no fear of ordinary times, and have more than once slept with my door unlocked.

It Would Do More Good on Earth. (San Francisco Chronicle.) They tell a story of a Scotchman who died and went to heaven. St. Peter opened the gates and he saw the streets paved with gold and the mansions in the skies.

"What do you think of it?" asked St. Peter.

"Well, I'm a stranger here, as I'd guess, but I've only just seen heaven, but I'm thinkin' this is fair exchange."

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

SOUTHERN ROUTES.

TIME TABLE FOR NOVEMBER, 1906.

Coming South. Leaving North.

Steamers. Leave San Francisco. Arrive San Pedro. Leave San Pedro. Arrive San Francisco.

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The book contains a valuable chapter of symptoms, which will aid wonderfully in diagnosing disease, and the proper remedies are given for Allopathic, Homoeopathic, Eclectic, Hydropathic and Herbal.

This book contains 644 pages; is eight and one-half inches long, six inches wide and two inches thick. It is printed on extra heavy paper and is handsomely bound, with embossed cover and gilt-lettered heads. IT IS DIFFERENT FROM ALL OTHER WORKS OF THE KIND EVER PUBLISHED.

FIRST—It teaches those who have it how to tell what the matter is when some one gets sick. All similar books tell what to do—if you know what the disease is. THIS BOOK TELLS YOU HOW TO RECOGNIZE THE DISEASE, and then what to do for it. No other book published does this.

SECOND—When a person is really attacked by a dangerous disease, it enables you to know the facts, and in such cases the advice is, "Get for a competent physician at once." In all ordinary cases, such as can be cured without

a doctor (and most of the ailments in a family are of this kind, if only you could recognize them), it gives full directions for treatment. The point is, that it teaches you the difference between a dangerous and a trifling disease, and tells you when it is necessary and when it is not necessary to call a physician. No other book published does this.

THIRD—It gives separately, and for each disease, the methods used by each of the different "schools of medicine," and in all cases the prescriptions are made by the most eminent men in their respective mode of practice. This makes the work specially suited to the needs of every family, no matter what school of medicine they prefer—the Allopathic, Homoeopathic, Hydropathic, Eclectic or Herbal. NO OTHER BOOK PUBLISHED DOES THIS.

It is customary with newspapers to give premiums to new subscribers only; but the publishers of the MIRROR mean to reverse this old rule; they intend to do so—well, at least, by their old subscribers—those who have stood by the paper in years past, and paid their money for it "right straight along." We propose to show our appreciation of these friends in a substantial manner; and as the premium to be offered is expensive, and as our express object in offering it is to increase our list of subscribers, we will require every old subscriber who may renew his subscription, in order to receive the valuable premium, to bring in AT LEAST ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER, to whom the premium will be given, as well as to the old subscriber.

THE BEST PREMIUM OFFERED By any Paper in the United States.

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If you will call and see us.

Every family should have a guide to health to assist the family doctor, not intended to take the place of the doctor in every instance, but to help you do everything possible in his absence.

TO OUR OLD SUBSCRIBERS—

It is customary with newspapers to give premiums to new subscribers only; but the publishers of the MIRROR mean to reverse this old rule; they intend to do so—well, at least, by their old subscribers—those who have stood by the paper in years past, and paid their money for it "right straight along." We propose to show our appreciation of these friends in a substantial manner; and as the premium to be offered is expensive, and as our express object in offering it is to increase our list of subscribers, we will require every old subscriber who may renew his subscription, in order to receive the valuable premium, to bring in AT LEAST ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER, to whom the premium will be given, as well as to the old subscriber.

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It seems to be a fact that those legendary days are past when the talented but unappreciated young author had to starve in his traditional garret, waiting hopefully for public recognition. There certainly never was a time when literary ability was so eagerly and substantially recognized as at present. During the past ten or fifteen years a number of American writers have come to the front whose experience illustrates the point very aptly. W. H. Bishop is a notable representative of the younger group of American novelists. His last novel, "The Golden Justice," is one of the most powerful pieces of recent fiction. In Mr. Bishop's case there was no long waiting for editorial recognition. His first short story gained for him a ready entrance to the magazines. "I earned my first money in literature," he said to the writer, "from the story called 'One of the Thirty Pieces,' published in the Atlantic Monthly for January, 1878. I had always had a certain taste for scribbling and was a poet and one of the editors of the college newspapers during my time at Yale. The taste was so strong that it led me to give up architecture after some three years' dabbling at it, on first leaving college, and to take an interest in a newspaper at Milwaukee. At that date there was a small, very local magazine at Milwaukee, run by an enterprising man named Gilmore, who was used to exchange advertisements with Gilmore, and he was often at our office on that and similar business. He got it into his head that I could write something for his magazine, and after some good-humored persuasion on his part, I did contribute to it some random scraps, not for pay, which were put into a sort of editorial department. "Gilmore used to offer sewing machines, chromes, musical boxes and the usual bait of the sort to influence subscriptions, and one day he came along with the brilliant scheme of a prize story. He was going to offer \$50 for the best story, and he expected by booming this offer to keep himself very prominently before his public in yet a new way. He made this offer, and the dead walls and advertising pages of his magazine were alive with it for some months. My impression is that good stories were not coming in very rapidly. Toward the last part of the time Gilmore began to urge me to compete. Whereas he had once suggested at first, with a very complacent sort of smile he had, he now used considerable friendly persistence. 'I know you can get that prize,' he said, in his casual visits of advertising, offering to club with us, etc., and he repeated it more than once. I believe I got some faint idea that he might give me the prize on grounds of pure good fellowship alone. Accordingly I went to work and at odd times, in the intervals of the many pursuits that fell to the part owner and editor of a newspaper far from solidly established, I completed a story. As to the idea of the story itself—that is, the continued existence down to our times of one of the thirty pieces of silver for which Christ was betrayed by Judas—it popped into my head one day under the novelty of seeing silver money begin to be paid out again, in small amounts, after the long suspension of specie payments occasioned by the war. This was about the years 1865 and '74, perhaps earlier. I had had the idea in stock, as it is a rather striking and novel one. "When the story was done, I read it to my partner, one of the editors of the New York Herald. He professed to be much pleased with it, and advised me, before giving it to Gilmore, to try it on one of the many magazines. 'This proposition, I can still remember, struck me as a most audacious one, and yet, on reflecting, I asked myself why not? I had everything to gain and nothing to lose. I sent the story to the Atlantic Monthly and it was accepted. Howells was editor at that time. It was one of the most delightful moments of my life to read his brief note saying that my story was liked by the editors, and that I was willing to wait the proper time, they would be glad to publish it. That waiting, though, was almost atonement enough for the first edition. How innumerable seemed the months as they rolled by. What injustice I thought those editors did themselves in not publishing the performance at once, for my opinion of it had naturally grown as high as it had once been. Thus, instead of Gilmore's prize—which had by no means been a bird in the hand—I got something like a hundred dollars for my first story. To Gilmore, wherever he may be, I am deeply indebted. The Atlantic Monthly went out of existence in no long time thereafter, and we have been separated since by thousands of miles, or who knows but even by the mist that rises from the night's Plutonian shore. I owe it, I suppose, to kind of Macbethianism, I owe it, I suppose, to I am such a literary man as I am. So apparently facile a debut could not, of course, and there, I began another short story, which resulted in the success of my first novel, "The Golden Justice," which was accepted and paid for by the publishers. Prior to 1878 I had written very little. About that date I sent the manuscript of an archery paper to Harper's Magazine. They paid me in the neighborhood of \$300 for it, but it did not appear until the June or July number of 1877, I believe, simultaneously with a paper I wrote for Scribner's Monthly. Meantime I had written a number of papers for Appleton's Journal, the New York Tribune and some poems for the Atlantic. Horace Greeley was very kind to me and, although we never met but twice, he took a great interest in my writings. Francis Lieber, discovering that I was somewhat given to nature study, also took kindly to me and gave me good counsel. This was while I was but a youth. I never permitted myself to depend wholly upon my pen for a livelihood, not because I have looked upon the profession of literature as more precarious than the other pro-

... (The text continues with a detailed account of the author's life, career, and literary achievements, including mentions of various magazines, publishers, and the challenges faced by writers of that era.) ...

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IN CASE OF BOYS.

Employment is a right to boys. The boys' training should be continued no less than the daughters'.

I was at a home not long since in the family of which there are three children, two bright, lovely daughters, and one young son, full of sturdy life, joyous of spirit and naturally of steady purpose. The parents are well-to-do, yet not of great wealth, yet have enough to live elegantly, and indulge in some of the luxuries of life.

When I dropped in mother and daughter were sitting together and were engaged in finishing up some beautiful embroidery. One had a table scarf of the softest silk, covered with budding roses and trailing vines. The other daughter was just putting the finishing touches upon a beautiful panel for a gown. It was of elegant stuff bordered with lifelike sprays of delicate tints and shades, a costly work of art, but very charming in effect. It would make a robe fit for a duchess and was combined with the work of art which it was intended. Mamma was at work on a piano cover, which she intended as a gift for a friend at Christmas time.

While they were sitting there, busy with their pretty work, papa sat next reading his Times. Suddenly the door burst open and son Johnny came bounding in, his face aglow, like a rosy morning.

"O, mother," said he, "I want a box of tools. George Henries has just had such an elegant set given him by his father, and he has got a workshop all set up and is going to try his hand at cabinet and such like work out of school hours, and he says I may have a bench in one corner if I only give him a set of tools and we can have lots of fun together and make a heap of pretty things besides. Won't you get me a set papa?"

Papa looked up from his paper and glanced at mamma, who said: "John, a set of tools would be very expensive. I don't think we can afford them right now. You don't need them anyway. No, do not think any more about them. It would be almost like throwing so much money away."

John had been taught to accept his mother's decision as final, so he made no further appeal, but went out with such a look of disappointment and genuine grief on his face I felt sorry for the boy.

But his uncle John was there, for whom he was named. He was his mother's brother, a man of large observation, and one who always spoke his mind freely if he thought occasion required.

"Mary," said he to the mother, "do you think you are quite doing justice to John? Here are you and my niece spending money for the beautiful trifles which you are so ready to give. The work is very beautiful, but it is costly; yet you never deny yourself anything in this line, and I do not want to blame you for it. These productions of your fingers are really fine works of art, and I admire them as I would a beautiful picture. But while you gratify yourselves, ought you not to do something to gratify John also? He will keep him out of bad company if he can work with George at his bench. It will enable him to learn how to handle tools. Get him a set and I will pay a skilled mechanic to give him three lessons a week for six months, and we will see what he will accomplish."

The result was John was called back and his father told him that he would go with him that evening and select as fine a set of tools as could be purchased for the work-bench.

My moral is, parents, don't forget the wants of the boys. While the daughters have their love for finery, work and such like things gratified, let the boys have all the tools needed, as they show an inclination toward becoming skilled artisans.

SUSAN BUNSHINE.

The Too-Systematic Matron.

[Margaret Arthur in Good Housekeeping.] It is not the social spirit that is wanting entirely, but the power of adaptability, which makes the hour called for by social intercourse seem the one hour of all the twenty-four that can't be spared. Because a particular duty has been performed at a certain time each day, for days or even years without interruption to the social life, it is inevitable that it shall be done at that hour and no other. No matter what intervenes, the hour is sacred; moving it back and forward to a more convenient time, or even neglecting it, so those who adhere to their groove are hard to get on with.

One lady began her housekeeping career by preserving peaches the last week in August. For several years she did this unintermittently, till it became a fixed law that the was the time for that household duty, and nothing must interfere. Her well-structured and systematic children never got sick till after the mother had put up the winter supply of the delicious fruit. But an old and dear friend, who was not aware of the exact rules of this household, sent word she would come to spend the last week of August (en route for a far western home) with the dear friend she had grown up with and had an almost sisterly affection for. She did come, and spent the week, and the systematic housekeeper went on with the preserving, so her days were too busy and her evenings too weary to allow her to give time and attention to the friend she might never see again. It never occurred to her that the preserving might wait, or even be given up. She had never lost the right time in her housekeeping, but she did lose the friendship of one she really prized, who left her feeling hurt and sore that the precious farwell week had been spent in this way, as if preserves were preferred to her friendship.

Sources of Waste in the Kitchen.

Economy comes more rapidly in the kitchen than in any other room in the house. With an untrained cook and an inexperienced mistress, waste may go on in a hundred little ways, some of which are enumerated by Table Talk as follows:

Small bits of meat and fish are thrown out, which would make nice meat balls or cutlets. The water in which meat is cooked is thrown away without removing the fat. The water may be used for broth, the fat for frying. Small quantities of pie-crust are thrown away instead of making cheese fingers or a few tarts. Cold boiled eggs thrown out, that might be added to omelets or waffles for the next breakfast. Vegetables thrown out, that might be saved for soup. Baking powders left uncovered to lose their strength. Coffee forgotten and put aside in a paper bag, thereby losing its strength and the grocer condemned for keeping poor coffee. Soup left in the dish water to waste. Scrub brushes the same. Thus

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INTERESTING READER'S GOOD

MAKES AND MANNEIS.

of the Experiences of a Yankee

Girl - Mixed the Letters Up -

Women in Italy - Women in Sur-

plines - A Queen's Heart.

(Harper's Bazar.)

There seems to be in the minds of most young people launching forth into society today an idea that in a certain manner it is necessary if one would be "good form." Just as the girl of the period has learned to hold her shoulders squarely and straight, to dress in tailor-made gowns, and cultivate a fondness for out-of-door sports, so she seems to think that her dignity is imperiled by being frank and gracious, and above all kindly in manner. She expresses her opinions freely even in her own "set." She can laugh and talk and smile all day long, and she is sure of her audience; but would she voluntarily turn to some less prosperous sister to make her feel welcome and happy and at her ease in a company of comparative strangers? Would she think it proper to "prop" her while, or indeed even "worship" to answer the petition of a little street Arab with a kindly word in a gentle tone? Would she think it a servant who would give her some passing service? Would she give a word of sympathy here, a word of good cheer there? Would she, as a hostess, make her table or her drawing-room bright and happy for all her guests, diffusing the charm of kindness, which is the root of all graciousness, and make of her slightest hospitality something for which her family and friends were happier and better? And yet all of these things suggest the true part of the lady - the lady as opposed to the lower-bred woman, the woman without kindness, graciousness or tact.

The true woman's part in life is to make those around her happy and better, and how is it to be done if she flings any prejudice against natural kindness and sympathy with one's fellow-beings? Many a yoke of depression, many an hour of care, has been made easy to endure because of one little word spoken, one friendly look, or one gentle touch of sympathy. And do these things cost time or money? Do they shut one out even from the fashionable pleasures of the day? On the contrary, do they not serve to dignify what might otherwise be only trivial? We know of some who consider a certain silence as the most "elegant" manner in society, a silence which can mean anything, from a downright insult to an intimation that one is bored unless by the very choicest flowers of speech - a silence that can make timid souls shrink into themselves and bolder ones grow weary, and there are others who, to use an expression wasted to us recently from a group at a lawn party, "freeze out" undesirable members in a company not in taking rest for their heads, or discussing subjects of which the stranger knows nothing. And can anything be more ill-bred than this monopoly of topics? Conversation in a mixed company should always be inclusive; never make references which leave some people out in the cold. And on all occasions, independent of circumstances, a lady will remember her guest or guests first, and if she does not, Spanish fashion, lay her hand on all her personal property at his or her feet, she must lay there her sympathies, her quickest comprehension, her most genial manner, and the kindest impulses of her heart - must thank him, does her part, and must, most gently, if she desires the best kind of popularity. She must remember that in this world no two people are alike, and from no two can we expect that the same amount of good-humor, alertness, delicacy, or, to be general, savoir-faire; but all these deficiencies in some can be made up by the large-hearted kindness which distinguishes others, and this our ideal lady must have.

Another element is to be above suspecting others of mean motives or to be the cause of spreading a scandal. A lady's part shuts all this out. She cannot be foolish, or jealous, or vindictive, or spiteful, but she must be temperate, merciful and just, and if by her means some scandal ceases, one human being is raised from a cloud of misapprehension, her part has not been an idle or thankless one, and in pronouncing other hearts and lives clear she purifies and strengthens her own.

There are downright practical bits of "business" for her, too. She has, or ought to have, a kingdom within herself, out of which she brings order and comfort and propriety to those about her. Before all things she should seek her "house in order," letting charitable enterprise that demand executive talent take only the time she can spare. Her place is among her own, and in them are her first and freshest moments owing.

Volunteers might be written on this subject, yet after all the thing resolves itself into something very simple. Whether you wear a coronet or work in a factory, whether you be married or single, rich or poor, remember that to every woman is offered as the birth-right of her sex the chance of filling the line part of a lady.

Mixed the Letters Up.

It is a bad act to write several letters at one job, inclose them in envelopes, and address the batch. Many accidents occur. A gentleman who uses a pencil for his correspondence, but makes the superscriptions in ink, wrote three envelopes, and in the third, he wrote the name of the lady to whom the letter was to be sent, and in the fourth, he wrote the name of the lady to whom the letter was to be sent. The first was to his prospective mother-in-law, the second to his latest and best girl, and the last to his tailor. Discovering that the ink was absent in the third, he left his desk for a moment. A clerk in search of a ruler took up the top letter that lay upon the article and put it below the missive intended for the tailor. Back came the complete letter-writer. He addressed the letter first in the row to his coming mother-in-law, the next to Maude, the misplaced epistle to the tailor. At 4 o'clock that afternoon a military-looking female, sitting beside an invalid daughter, got black in the face as she read on the stamped paper of the discovered son-in-law: "Baby mine, your pet will be able after all to get away. Have you seen the tall kind of stall on the Vampire, which I will tell you about when we meet. Take a cab to Vesey street, and get there at sharp 8 with a big appetite for a good supper. You sweet little toad, it will be a long day for your old man, but 8 o'clock will have to make a ludding and then hurrah!" That is the way the lightning struck in one place.

Up-town, in a gorgeous flat, Maude stood puzzled over this mystic epistle: "An old friend, that cheviot in the worst job that ever was done. I thought she checks about the world giving me, but here you are worse than ever. I don't certainly have to try some one else, and I don't want to, but you are really getting infernally careless."

Maude was completely mad, and that an interested middle-aged woman was making her efforts to go down-town. George's tailor studied this document with a dazed expression. "Kindest of friends, break to my little one this unpleasant news. No George tonight. The bank has a meeting that will no doubt necessitate a run from here to Boston; will wire you in the morning if that should be the case. How sad that this party can't be avoided; but business is business, and it is for both your dear sakes that I must attend to this little matter. With my love and a kiss, your troubled lad." At 8 a cab containing a lady stood in Vesey street waiting for a gentleman who bounced the door open and blurted out to the driver the name of a restaurant. "Now, my little girl, tell me all the news," he added, as he sprang in; and his blood rose and his hair rose as his prospective mother-in-law said, "You villain, I will."

A Tax on the Tongue.

(Tribune Bazar.)

A novel club was organized in a town of the old Nutmeg State last winter, one which would not fail to do good in many other places if its plan of operations was faithfully carried out. The club was called "The Tongue Guard," and each member pledged herself to pay a penny into the treasury every time she said anything against another person, whether she absolutely knew it to be false or not, or took from some one's "say so." This was done by means of home boxes, and at the end of three months they were carried to headquarters, and the contents utilized for charitable purposes. It would require, of course, a great respect for one's word to keep the pledge, since many pennies collected in the box would stamp one as ill-natured or a gossip, but this mortification was probably prevented by having all the home boxes exactly alike and without mark, so that they could not be identified. The mere matter of being obliged to put a penny in the box when thoughtless remarks were made would be a salutary habit of thinking when speaking.

Women in Surplines.

Those who love church order and decency, says an English paper, were somewhat startled a few months ago upon reading of the innovation of a surplined female choir, reported from Melbourne. This odd freak has reached England, and was introduced at a recent harvest festival in Yorkshire. We refrain from mentioning the place or clergyman's name, as some people are fond of introducing startling novelties in order to see their names and an account of their own peculiar fads in the newspapers. The ladies wore surplines in shape not unlike an M.A. gown, and consisted of Scotch lawn with lace borders and lace-trimmed vestments similar to those worn by D.C.'s, complete the attire. Upon the first introduction of these novelties, Canon Liddon, on being written to, replied: "It is difficult to say whether the spectacle of ladies dressed in surplines, and so on, in church is more irreverent than it is certainly grotesque. It is greatly to be hoped that the good sense and Christian feeling of the Australian ladies will steadily discourage anything of the kind, and especially for the sake of the ladies concerned." With this opinion all right-minded people will agree, unless they are fond of fads and new things.

Chaperons at the Capital.

The wives and daughters of new Congressmen and officials are frequently thrown into society without previous preparation. From the quiet of a country home this is a terrible transition. There are ladies in Washington whose husbands have been army or navy officers. They have spent years in society and have held and hold high rank. The mysteries of form and usage are familiar to them, but the death or retirement of their husbands has reduced their finances below the figures of their extravagant tastes. These ladies now sustain their position in society by leading the uninitiated through the mysterious mazes. They teach the wives of new Senators and members from back districts the polite ways of Washington, and the ways of Washington. The relation they hold to a novice is that of a superior who condescends to take the part of a friendly adviser or chaperon. They are courted, followed and paid. They are women who have been in society for years, and who can dictate the forms now. They now make a business of pleasure. They advise their patrons what to wear, how to furnish their houses, how to talk and act, how to set their tables, how to receive callers, and who to receive, when to call, how to call and who to call on. They tell them the difference between an ordinary tea and a high tea, between a dinner party and a luncheon. They rub the dust off their dresses and teach them the polite forms of speech, and tell them what to talk about. They lead them around the circle and teach by example. These chaperons are not known as such except to those who employ them, and they are the most courteous of all society. They are experts in Washington life.

Woman in Italy.

According to Frankel's Boh Italy is waking up in her turn among the nations to the necessity for higher female education. A quarter of a century ago the predominance of the male in any other European country, but since the consolidation of the kingdom all that is changed. The wave of progress has swept over the very heart of Rome, and medieval monasteries have opened their portals to little scholars and their teachers. The gifted improvisatrice, Giannina Milli, for several years directed a normal school for training governesses of an adult household, which soon did not suffice to contain the pupils. A stream of competent teachers now issues from this school to form fresh ones in every part of the kingdom. Secondly, Rome enjoys the advantage of an admirable professional or industrial school for girls over 10 years of age. They are here instructed in the first principles of science, accurate knowledge of their own language, history, geography, bookkeeping, etc., but, best of all, in every branch of woman's work, from washing and ironing up to the finest embroidery in silk and gold, lace-making after the old Venetian patterns, and artificial flowers, rivaling in beauty those of Parisian make. None but the freshest and loveliest flowers are used as models, and the workers dye their own materials to insure the greatest perfection. Four hundred scholars belong to their school, and an auxiliary one will soon have to be established. Thirdly, a night school for girls flourishes under the patronage of Queen Margherita, who distributes the prizes at the annual examination in one of the halls of the Capitol itself. It is in keeping with all the traditions of the Eternal City, that this public examination is commemorated by a tablet affixed to

the wall of the country around them. A 40th anniversary for such a school was celebrated in Sigmara, Prussia, one of the most distinguished of Italian women, until her lamented death. Lectures are held weekly by some of the first men in Rome, Signor Minghetti delivering two on the women of Italy who have distinguished themselves in art and science; and a Turin professor discoursing of women's development from the earliest times up to our own day.

A Queen's Heart.

The Nantes Museum, which is one of the richest departmental museums in France, has just acquired a small casket of no little historical interest - namely, that in which the heart of Anne of Brittany, Queen of France and Navarre, was placed at her death. The casket is attributed to the artist, the painter in ordinary to the King, who was ordered by Francis to paint the Queen's portrait when she died at Blois in 1514.

A SCENE AT THE JUNCTION.

Difference Between the Greetings of Men and Women Travelers.

(M. Quod in Detroit Free Press.)

The four of us were put off at Wayne Junction the other day to wait for the train on the Flint and Pere Marquette road - two women and two men. None of us were acquainted, and we had an hour and a half to wait at a railroad crossing. There was a dreary-looking waiting-room, 12x12, and there was a platform 60 feet long by 8 broad. The scenery consisted of - One water tank and one freight car. Two fields. Five telegraph poles. As the train left us I saw the two women closely surveying each other from hat to shoes. Each seemed to regard the other with suspicion and distrust. They entered the waiting-room and sat down, getting as far from each other as possible. The one dressed in brown seemed to be saying to herself: "Good lands! but what taste that woman has! Whoever saw anyone mix such colors together - red! If she is going to the hotel in the city she should have an attendant along. Such persons are dangerous." And the one dressed in blue seemed to be saying to herself: "I have just been here for an hour and a half in the company of that thing? Such a hat! Such a cloak! What big feet! She must be some one going to work in a creamery, and I doubt if she knows what country she is in."

My friend, the man, was a fat, middle-aged specimen of the human race. We stood for a moment and looked at each other. I might have said to myself: "Well, if I have just run across a bank sneak, and highway robber, then I don't know a grindstone when I see it! Wonder when he got out of prison? Seems to have an innocent look, but that is all put on. No doubt he got off the train thinking to rob me of my \$4 and return ticket to Detroit, but I've spotted his little game, and will be prepared for any move."

And he might have mused: "O-ho! So here is Billy the Kid - the chap who is supposed to have had a hand in abducting Charlie Ross? Probably out on another child-stealing expedition; but I'm on to his game, and will spoil it. My! but hasn't he got a hardened look! That fellow would tear an innocent babe from a dying mother's arms, and dash its brains out against the family church without one ray of pity!"

But neither of us thought any such thing. Even before the women got seated we drew our grips down together, and he said: "Old boy, do you smoke?" "Yes, thanks."

"Well, here's something I can recommend. We chow our grips down together, and he said: "To Toledo."

"Good! I'm going there myself. Live in Detroit?"

"Yes. Do you?"

"Yes, your phiz looks familiar to me."

"And I know I've often seen you. Let's walk up and down."

And while those women sat twelve feet apart, each one with her veil down and her body huddled up in an exclusive sort of way, we walked arm in arm up and down, and told our stories and said we were glad we met each other. Forty minutes had passed away when one of the women became restive. It struck her that the train had come and departed while she was in a reverie. It was an angry thing to do. She might be addressing a murderer for all she knew, and she was quite certain that the other woman had at least run away from two husbands, but she finally got up courage enough to ask: "Have you the time?"

The other gave a start of surprise. Did she hear aright? It might be that she was being addressed by the cook of the scow Mary Ann, but, after waiting five minutes to think it all over, she replied: "No. Have you?"

And then both shrank away from each other, and turned up their noses under their veils, and were sorry that they let down on their dignity. Meanwhile the stranger called me "old boy," and borrowed some fine-cut and poked me in the ribs; and I called him back and borrowed every match he had. When the train came along we got into the same car and the same seat. The women came out to give separate coaches, and as each one found a seat she no doubt said to herself: "Well, just catch me in such a scrape again if you can! I never passed such a chance as this, and I was in my whole life! The railroad company ought to be sued for letting steaming passengers into the first-class ladies' waiting-room!"

POLITICAL POINTS AND PERSONS.

Senator John Mitchell of Oregon was banqueting at Portland last week.

Hon. J. West Martin of Oakland, one of the staunchest Democrats in the State, has been reappointed regent of the State University.

Gov. Hill's attitude in New York has been giving considerable anxiety to the Democrats. Indications are that he cares a good deal more about securing a Democratic majority in the State Senate than about the election of the State ticket.

Senator Mitchell of Oregon will introduce this winter a bill providing for the establishment of a navy on Puget Sound. He will also reintroduce his bill for abrogating the Burlingame treaty and for the total prohibition of Chinese immigration.

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The Best Investment Offered Anywhere Near Los Angeles.

IVANHOE offers more inducements to purchasers of residence lots than any other suburb of Los Angeles. Among the many reasons why IVANHOE property is a first-class investment, we may mention the following:

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Fifth - A complete water system furnishes water to every lot.

Sixth - The land is high and the atmosphere pure and dry.

Seventh - The soil is first-class.

Eighth - The lots are offered at prices far below other property near the city.

Ninth - The easy terms of payment, which are as follows: ONE-FIFTH CASH, and the BALANCE in EIGHT EQUAL MONTHLY PAYMENTS, WITHOUT INTEREST.

If you want any information, or wish to see IVANHOE, call on us and we will cheerfully furnish all information.

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Bargains in Melrose, San Fernando, Ballona Harbor!

LOTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

INVESTIGATE OUR BARGAINS.

3200 - Lot 5x150 on Pine street, near Main.

3100 - Lot 5x150 on Chiriquito street.

3100 - Fine lot in Park tract, on Mission street.

3200 - Lot on West side of Beaudry street, near Temple.

3000 - Lot 5x150 on Pearl street, between Tenth and Eleventh.

3200 - Corner lot on Pine street; easy terms.

3400 - Lot 5x150 on Cable Road tract; installment.

3300 - Lot 5x150 on Beacon street; street graded, gravelled and curbed; water piped.

3300 - Fine lot on Bonanza avenue, Park Villa tract.

3200 - Lot 5x150 in Urmaton tract.

3200 - Fine lot on Anselmo Heights.

3100 - Lot 5x150 on Kinney street, near Main.

3700 - Lot 5x150 in Montana tract.

3200 - Corner lot on Angelino Heights; fine.

3200 - Lot in Bonnie Brae tract.

3100 - Lot 5x150 on Bush street.

3200 - Lot 5x150 on Madison street; easy terms.

3100 - Lot on the clean side of Queen street.

3600 - Lot 5x150, with well, windmill and pump.

3400 - Lot 5x150 on clean side of Adams st.

3400 - Lot in Cable Road tract; installment.

3800 - Lot on west side of Bunker Hill avenue; two fronts.

3200 - Fine lot on York st., near Figueroa.

3700 - Corner of Pearl and Ottawa streets; 50x150.

3400 - Lot 5x150, Ballona Harbor; ocean front.

3400 - "Fine corner in Bonanza tract."

3400 - Lot 5x150 on clean side of Chicago street.

3400 - Lot 5x150 on clean side of Chicago street.

3400 - House of 4 rooms on Los Angeles st., near Walnut ave.; easy terms.

3500 - House of six rooms on Erie street; water throughout.

3200 - House of six rooms on Eleventh st., near Pearl; \$1250 cash, balance easy.

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The most sensible and just subdivision of choice land ever put on the market in this country. Business lots 5x150, half-acre lots 10x200, acre lots 10x200, 20x200, twenty-acre lots, residence lots 5x150, 1/4-acre lots 110x250, 3/4-acre lots, 10-acre lots, 10-acre lots, 10-acre lots. All lots of one acre or less, 1/4 cash and balance in 6, 12 and 18 months, with only 7 per cent. interest. Larger tracts, terms to suit.

Printed price-lists will be ready MONDAY, the 10th inst. It will give you to investigate this water in abundance and in the near future to make it the choicest among the best. The finest illustrated lithographic map ever issued in Los Angeles county, with full information, will be furnished on application.

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THE BITTLE TRACT.

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ONLY TEN MINUTES FROM THE BUSINESS CENTER.

SOLD ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.

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HAVE OPENED THEIR ELEGANT SALESROOMS,

AT CORNER FOURTH AND MAIN STS.,

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Samples are already set up in their fourth story.

On account of their stores on Main street not being completed, goods will be sold at a great reduction for the next fifteen days, as goods are arriving faster than can be found storage. Now is the time to buy cheap for cash. All goods guaranteed to give satisfaction.

ROUND TRIP ONLY \$1.00. ROUND TRIP ONLY \$1.00.

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FILLMORE CITY,

(IN THE BEAUTIFUL SANTA CLARA VALLEY)

—AND FILLMORE'S SUBDIVISION OF THE—

Sespe Rancho, Ventura Co., the Home of Ramona,

THE HEROINES OF THE GREAT AMERICAN NOVEL.

Train will stop over, on return trip, at the Camulos Ranch, the home of Ramona, giving opportunity to all who wish to visit the various scenes described in this renowned novel.

—AN OLD-TIME—

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BARBECUE!

WILL BE SERVED

IN ROYAL STYLE!

—AND—

A General Good Time

GUARANTEED.

WILL BE SOLD.

A grand display of the fruits and products of the county will be made by the citizens. TERMS OF SALE will be exceptionally easy. Grand special excursion train will leave the Southern Pacific depot on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, AT 8:30 A.M.,

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Lytle Creek Water Piped on Each Lot.

Avenues 150 Feet in Width Traverse the Tract.

Water Furnished from a Covered Cement Ditch.

This land lies on the elevated plain directly west of San Bernardino city. The plain is a vast elevated table-land, with just enough of gentle undulation to break the monotony of the landscape.

Owing to the elevation, frost is practically unknown. Flowers in myriads bloom during the winter, the tenderest tomato sprigs are unscathed by frost, and the orange blossoms bloom in beauty throughout the winter. The view is one of the noblest and most picturesque in Nature. Each twenty-acre lot has a fine road at each end.

There are 29,000 acres in this tract, but 10,000 acres only are as yet surveyed. The town, RIALTO, is located near the center of this 10,000-acre tract and on the California Central.

The California Central and the Southern Pacific both traverse this great tract, and in all probability the Southern Pacific's parallel route will soon add a third railroad to this princely citrus tract. The western line of the tract is about two miles distant from the San Bernardino Courthouse.

The plain grows as fine oranges as the world has ever seen and the finest quality of citrus fruit generally, as buyers can see for themselves. There is no better raisin grape land in California. In fact all sub-tropical production flourish to perfection.

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Wholesale price list of desirable properties for sale from first hands, at prices that will stand a big advance:

Lot No. 9, Hope tract, \$3000.

Lots 10 and 20, Waverly tract, fine orange grove and near Adams st., for \$1400 each, for a few days.

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Lot on Vermont ave., \$1000.

Melrose lots, from first hands, at low prices.

The new Santa Monica Railroad is being built across beautiful new Melrose.

25 acres on Washington st.

THE GREAT TROTTERS.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE RINGS OF THE 1887 TROTTERING TURF.

The Flyers and Their Achievements—Maud S., Jay-See, Harry Wilkes and a Lot More of Racers—The Records Made in 1887.

When the season opened those who take a rosy view of affairs were shouting that the only king was Harry Wilkes. Thus moralized the last Turf, Field and Farm. April 2d he had trotted against time at San Francisco and made a record of 2:14. Probably his next best effort against time was at Fleetwood, July 9th, when he went a second heat in 2:15. At Cleveland, July 29th, Patron forced Harry Wilkes to lower his colors, beating him in straight heats, the time of which was 2:16, 2:16, 2:14. The last performance of Harry Wilkes was at Kansas City on Thursday, October 13th, when he trotted an exhibition mile in 2:15. Patron, the 5-year-old son of Pancoast, became the sensation after his victory over Harry Wilkes. Trotting a third heat in 2:14 was a great performance, and the opinion was freely advanced that he would wipe out at the first opportunity the station record of that by Cobb, 2:13. At Hartford, August 31st, Patron increased his fame by winning in straight heats the \$10,000 purse, beating, among others, Prince Wilkes in 2:17, 2:17 and 2:18. Had the young horse been a champion, the air of mystery would have surrounded him. Too much use was made of him, and at Cleveland September 15th, he surrendered to Clingstone; best time in the race, 2:17, and the following week was again defeated by Clingstone at Detroit. The son of Pancoast was stale; still he met a flyer of high rank in Clingstone. The latter started but twice during the season and he was successful in each race.

The speed which led the enthusiastic Grattan to describe him as a demon when he tackled the great chestnut, Edwin Thorne, has not gone from him. Mr. Gordon has found solace in Clingstone on more than one occasion. Jay-See also emerged from his long retirement in August, and those who saw him trot a mile in 2:22, at Freeport, nursed the dream that the crown of Maud S. was in danger. The black gelding was matched against Patron, but latter was unable to give him his work at Chicago, and the race was declared off. It was against the advice of Biber that Jay-See was started this season. The trainer believes that the little gelding, if properly cared for during the winter, will be as good a horse next season as he ever was, and this is equivalent to saying that he will repeat his performance of 2:10. But pushing assumption aside and sticking to cold facts, the best we can credit him with in 1887 is a mile in 2:19.

Belle Hamlin has been one of the principal sensations of the year. Commencing at Cleveland July 29, and ending at Utica August 19, she won four races in straight heats and reduced her record in a third heat to 2:16. Then an air of mystery hung over her and thousands lipped her name. Her next appearance was at Cleveland, September 16, when she trotted against time and beat the time without being touched by the wip in 2:13. This is the second fastest record ever made by a mare. At Lexington, on Thursday of last week, Belle Hamlin was short of work, and she surrendered, after a gallant fight, to a great horse, Prince Wilkes. Had the miles been rated the time would have been faster, but under the tactics pursued the two flyers were virtually pumped at the three-quarter pole. Prince Wilkes opened the campaign at Utica August 17th, and he won there and at Albany. He was a prominent factor in the \$10,000 race at Hartford, but Patron defeated him, and he then went to Springfield, September 6th, and was successful. September 24th, he trotted two heats at Detroit in 2:14, 2:18, and October 6th ran up against Harry Wilkes at St. Louis and won in 2:17, 2:20, 2:18. This keyed him up for Lexington, October 13th, and he then knocked handsome Belle Hamlin down in the greatest race of the year, the time of which was 2:16, 2:17, 2:16. In the first and second heat the time to the half-mile pole, against the wind, was 1:06, 1:06. Outside watchers even split the first heat at 1:05.

The summary shows that Harry Wilkes was beaten by Patron, and Prince Wilkes, that Patron who defeated Prince Wilkes, was twice beaten by Clingstone and that Prince Wilkes compelled Belle Hamlin to lower her colors. The son of Red Wilkes goes into winter quarters with the reputation of being the best campaigner of 1887. The records made were:

Jay-See, b. g., by Dictator, Dan Midland, by Pilot, Jr., second dam Twilight, by Lexington. 2:12½ Harry Wilkes, b. g., by George Wilkes, dam Mollie Walker, by Capt. Walker. 2:13½ Belle Hamlin, b. m., by Dan T. by Hamlin's Patchen. 2:13½ Patron, b. h., by Dan T. by Hamlin's Patchen. 2:14½ Prince Wilkes, b. g., by Red Wilkes, dam Rose Chubb, by Brown, Jr. 2:16 Clingstone, b. g., by Rysdyk, dam Gretchen, by Choceros. 2:17½

Neither Jay-See nor Clingstone equalled his record, the mark of the first in 2:10 and of the second 2:14. Two horses of a little lower rank than the ones we have named are Arab, by Arthurton, and J. Q., by Kentucky Prince, Jr. The fight for supremacy will be lively in 1888. Above horses of all rank stands Maud S., as she has stood since she was purchased by Mr. Vanderbilt in her 4-year-old form, and since she was transferred to Mr. Bonner's stables three years ago. Her 2:08 is unapproachable, and probably unapproachable. The fastest mile trotted by her during the season was 2:10, on the three-quarter track at Tarrytown.

A Viva Voce Dramatic Criticism.

The last act of *Article 47* has, as most people who have seen it will agree, a too long and wearisome scene, in which the heroine's insanity is an unconceivable time developing to the catastrophe of her death. Above the horses of all rank stands Maud S., as she has stood since she was purchased by Mr. Vanderbilt in her 4-year-old form, and since she was transferred to Mr. Bonner's stables three years ago. Her 2:08 is unapproachable, and probably unapproachable. The fastest mile trotted by her during the season was 2:10, on the three-quarter track at Tarrytown.

Quite Too Much Church Choir.

"I observe you have been late to church for some time past," said one church official to another the other day. "Yes," was the reply. "I was late," said the other. "I am always glad to have my church members over before I silver jewelry is becoming very fashionable."

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Cloaks and Evening Wraps.

Cloth coats are so elegant this season in fabric, color and design that modistes and tailors are commending them for dressy wraps for visiting and for carriage toilettes. The new cloths have great waves and curves of deeper tone than the surface brocade upon them, or they are striped like velvet, or there are doral or geometrical figures sunk in their surface, or, best of all, they are perfectly plain, with a velvet like finish that gives them the name of velvet cloths. They come in the new stylish shades of Gobiell blue, fawn, copper red, vieux green and browns of red, and the sport and cooperation of red throughout with gay plaid surahs, or else with black or a sallow hue, and are trimmed with fur, with changeable velvet and rich cord passanteries. The short cloaks are merely mantles in shape, or else they have visite sleeves.

White and gold wraps for evening are made of white cloth with velvet like finish, and are braided all over with gold cord in stripes, these come in wide sleeved paleots and in dolman shapes. India embroideries in metals trim other sort of de bal, made of the new changeable velvets, or plush, or the new